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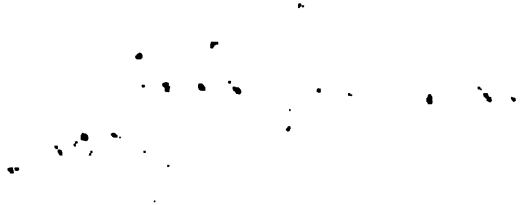

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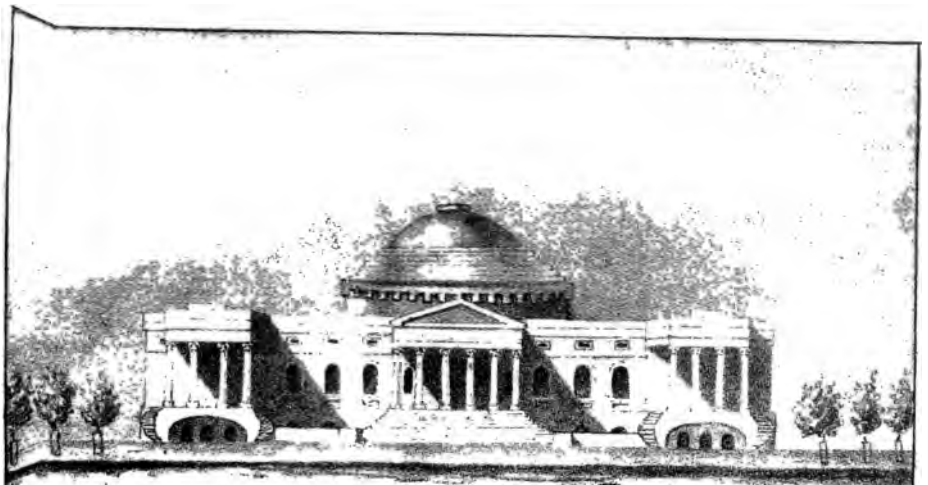

City Hall.

THE

WASHINGTON GUIDE;

CONTAINING

Capt. John Smith's Account of the Chesapeake Bay, and the different tribes of Indians, inhabiting the borders of the rivers.
Capt. John Smith's Letter to the Queen of England, relating to Pocahontas.
Laws relating to the Cession of the Territory, by Maryland and Virginia, to the United States.
Description of the Capitol.
Corporation of Washington, with an Abstract of the Laws, as now in force.
Columbian Institute.
Horticultural Society.
Historical Society, &c.
List of Characters who have benefited the City
Mode of applying for Patents, and securing Copy-rights.
Capture of the City of Washington, by the British.
Officers employed in the General Government.
Diplomatic Agents at home and abroad.
Penitentiary of the District of Columbia.
Botany of the District of Columbia.

ALSO,

ILLUSTRATED BY A MAP OF WASHINGTON CITY, AND SEVERAL ENGRAVINGS.

BY WILLIAM ELLIOT.

Washington City:
PUBLISHED BY FRANCK TAYLOR.

J. CRISSY, PRINTER.
1837.

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In the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

PREFACE.

In presenting to the public this improved edition of the "*Washington Guide*," it will be seen that many valuable additions and improvements have been added. Captain Smith's account of the Chesapeake Bay, with the tribes of Indians which inhabited the borders of the rivers is altogether new. The abstract of the laws of the Corporation is also nearly altogether new: The list of officers of the Corporation and General Government is also made correct. The remarks on the capitol have been chiefly taken from a printed pamphlet by Mr. Robert Mills, architect; and through the kindness of Mr. Rich, the botany of the District has been made correct. The Map of the District will be found correct and useful.

One of the leading objects of the present little work *is to collect and* preserve, in a portable size,

all the material facts relating to the foundation and formation of the metropolis of the United States. In doing this, our information has been chiefly drawn from three sources: public documents, in formation furnished by intelligent friends, and from our own observations. The reader will find no difficulty in distinguishing from which of these sources any piece of information has been obtained: And we will here acknowledge the obligations we are under to Mr. John Sessford, of this city, for his valuable and correct information; also, to Mr. Clement T. Coste, for the corrections in the laws of the Corporation.

It was, no doubt, through the influence of General Washington that the seat of the National Government was established here; but it has required the fostering hand of every successive administration to keep alive and to nourish what he had so wisely planted. Happily this has been done to the extent of every reasonable man's expectation. The city was laid out during the administration of John Adams. The Capitol, President's House, two of the Executive Offices, and Navy-yard were begun; some were finished, and considerable progress made in others, under his fostering care.

Mr. Jefferson did much to further the prosperity of the city, by procuring grants of money for carrying on the public buildings; he also gave encouragement to all the improvements in the city then brought forward; and caused Pennsylvania avenue to be planted with trees. He also established the Navy-yard.

Mr. Madison was also a friend to the prosperity of the city; but owing to the restrictions on commerce and the subsequent war, little progress was made in his administration in the public works.

But it is during the administration of Mr. Monroe that the most extensive and valuable improvements have been made in every part of the city, and the public money has been expended on public works with the greatest liberality. Two new Executive Offices have been built; the President's House nearly finished; the north entrance of the square ornamented with handsome iron railing; both wings of the capitol restored, and the centre building rapidly advancing to completion; the capitol square laid out, planted with trees, and surrounded with an iron railing. One frigate and a seventy-four gun-ship finished, and another in a

state of great forwardness, at our Navy-yard. These expenditures of public money at the seat of government, have materially assisted the Corporaton to raise and expend more in making streets, market-houses, building bridges, an asylum, a principal portion of the City Hall, and to make many other valuable improvements—all tending to the accommodation of our National Representatives.

Though the city has received many important advantages from the favour and protection of the various Executives and the Heads of the different Departments under them; still few of these officers have heretofore considered themselves at home in this city; and have paid no farther attention to us than during the period of their official engagements.

John Q. Adams forms an honourable exception:—He has erected an elegant house near the President's Square, in which he resides in winter.

While particular societies have been gratified, the public good has been consulted. This has been recently exemplified in the assistance given by the public officers to the erection of a large bell,

which is already placed in the tower of the Unitarian Church, in the central division of the city; and to a similar one about to be placed on the Episcopal Church in the western part. Thus, after the lapse of many years, we have been furnished with the pleasing and useful mode of announcing holy-days of rest and devotion; and a means of public alarm, in case of the awful visitation of nocturnal fire.

The city of Washington will owe a debt of gratitude to the patriotism and wisdom of the general government, in the successive administrations, in promoting public improvements; and nothing will contribute more to the comfort and convenience of the public, than bringing the water from Smith's Spring to the capitol, and thence along Pennsylvania avenue to Fifteenth street, west.

Surely no policy can be more correct than that of rendering the metropolis of this vast republic, in all respects worthy of the powerful and extended nation of which it is the focus. The economy, or rather miserable parsimony, which would cripple its growth, would be found, at no very remote period, a wretched anti-national policy.

The list of plants found in the District, a
classed according to the Linnean system, was fi
furnished by Dr. Brereton, and revised and c
rected by Mr. Rich, from the records of the l
tanical Society of this place, and cannot fail to
interesting to men of science at a distance.

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THE

WASHINGTON GUIDE.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

THE seat of the National Government of the United States, is situated on both sides of the river *Potomac*, about 160 miles from its mouth. It is bounded on a square having ten miles on a side; of course the area of the surface is 100 square miles. The diagonal lines of this square run north and south, east and west; consequently, its angles are formed at the cardinal points. The south point, or corner, is at the north cape of Hunting Creek, commonly called Jones' Point, on the right bank of the Potomac, just below Alexandria, where Fort Columbia is intended to stand, and was once commenced. The north point, or corner, is about a mile from Rock Creek, in Maryland. The west corner is near to the Four Mile Run, in Virginia. The east corner, about two miles east of the Eastern Branch, near Bladensburg, Maryland.

This country, according to Captain Smith, was inhabited, in his time, by a tribe of Indians called

the *Manacans*, who were constantly at war with the *Powhatons* of Virginia. Their history is but little known. War, small-pox, and the introduction of spiritous liquors, must have rapidly thinned their population; for in 1669, when a census was taken, one third of their former number was deficient. After this, it is said, they migrated westwardly, and joined the *Tuscaroras*.

CAPTAIN JOHN SMITH'S ACCOUNT OF THE CHESAPEAKE BAY,

With the Rivers which empty into it, and Indians which lived on borders of the several rivers, &c., in his time.

In this country, the summer is as hot as in Spain; the winter cold as in France or England. The heat of summer is in June, July, and August; but commonly the cool breezes assuage vehemency of the heat. The chief of winter is half of December, January, February, and half of March. The cold is extremely sharp, but here the proverb is true, that no extreme long continues.

In the year 1607, was an extraordinary frost in most of Europe; and this frost was found as extreme in Virginia. But the next year, for eight or ten days of ill weather, other fourteen days would be as summer.

The wind here is variable, but the like thunder and lightning to purify the air, I have seldom heard or seen in Europe.

From the southwest came the greatest gusts,

with thunder and heat. The northwest wind is commonly cool and bringeth fair weather with it. From the north is the greatest cold, and from the east and southeast, as from the Bermudas, fogs and rains. Sometimes there are great droughts; other times great rains, yet great necessities of neither; by reason, we see, not but that all the varieties of needful fruits in Europe may be there in great plenty, by the industry of men, as appeareth by those we there planted.

There is but one entrance, by sea, into this country, and that is at the mouth of a very goodly bay, eighteen or twenty miles broad.

The cape on the south is called Cape Henry, in honor of our most noble prince.

The land, white hilly sands, like unto the Downs, and all a-long the shores great plenty of pines and firs.

The north cape is called Cape Charles, in honor of the worthy Duke of York.

The island before it, Smith's Island, by the name of the discoverer. Within is a country that may have the prerogative over the most pleasant places known for large and pleasant navigable rivers, heaven and earth never agreed better, to frame a place for man's habitation, were it fully manured and inhabited by industrious people. Here are mountains, hills, plains, valleys, rivers, and brooks, all running most pleasantly into a fair bay, compassed, but for the mouth, with fruitful and delightful land. In the bay and rivers are many islands both great and small; some woody, some plain, most of them low, and not inhabited.

This bay lyeth north and south, in which th water floweth near 200 miles, and has a channe for 140 miles; of depth, betwixt six and fiftee fathoms, holding a breadth for the most part te or fourteen miles.

From the head of the bay to the northwest, th land is mountainous, and so in a manner fror thence by a southwest line, so that the more south ward, the farther off from the bay are those moun tains.

From which fall certain brooks, which, afte come to fine navigable rivers. These run fro the northwest into the southeast, and so into th west side of the bay, where the fall of every riv is within twenty or fifteen miles one of the othe The mountains are of divers nature, for at the hea of the bay, the rocks are of a composition lik mill-stones; some of marble, &c., and man pieces like bristol, we found as thrown down b the water from those mountains; for in winte they are covered with much snow, and when dissolves, the water falls with such violence, th it causes great inundation in some narrow valley which is scarce perceived, being once in the rive These waters wash from the rocks such glistnin tinctures, that the ground in some places seemet as gilded where both the rocks and the earth ar so splendid to behold, that better inducement tha ours might have been persuaded they contai more than probabilities. The vesture of the eart in most places, doth manifestly prove the natur of the soil to be lusty and very rich. The colc of the earth we found in divers places resemble

fuller's earth; but generally, for the most part, it is a black sandy mould, in some places a fat slimy clay, in other places a barren gravel; but the best ground is known by the vesture it beareth, as by the greatness of trees or abundance of weeds, &c.

The country is not mountainous, nor yet low; but such pleasant plains and hills, and fertile valleys, one prettily crossing another, and watered so conveniently with fresh brooks and springs, no less commodious than delightful. By the rivers are many plains and marshes, containing, some twenty, some one hundred, some more, and some less. Other plains there are very few, but only where the savage inhabits, but all overgrown with trees and weeds being a plain wilderness as God first made it.

On the west side of the bay, we said were five fair and delightful navigable rivers. The first of those, and the next to the mouth of the bay, has its course from the west-northwest. It is called Powhatan, according to the name of a principal country that lyeth upon it. The mouth of this river is near three miles in breadth, yet the shoals that force the channel is so near that a stone may be thrown to it.

It is navigable 150 miles, the shoals and soundings are here needless to be expressed.

It falleth from rocks far west in a country inhabited by a nation they call Manacans; but where it cometh into our discovery, it is Powhatan. In the farthest places that was diligently observed, are falls, rocks, shoals, &c., which make it past navigation any *higher.* *Thence* in the running down-

ward, the river is enriched with many good brooks which are maintained by an infinite number of small runlets and pleasant springs that disperse themselves for the best service, as do the veins of a man's body. From the south, these fall into it. First, the pleasant river of Apamatock there falls into it. Next, more to the east, are two small rivers of Quiyoughcohanocke. A little farther is a bay, wherein falleth three or four pretty brooks and creeks that half entrench the inhabitants of Warraskoyac, then river of Nandsamund, and lastly the brook of Chesapeake. From the north side, is the river of Chickanamanie, the back river of James Town, another by the Cedar Island, where we lived ten weeks upon oysters, then a convenient harbor for fish-boats at Kecoughtan, that so turneth itself into bays and creeks, it makes that place very pleasant to inhabit; their cornfields being girded therein as peninsulas. The most of these rivers are inhabited by several nations or rather families of the name of the rivers. They have also over those, some governor as their king, which they call Werowance. In a peninsula, on the north side of this river, are the English, planted in a place, by them called James Town, in honor of the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

The first and next river's mouth, are the Kecoughtans, who, besides their women and children, have not past twenty fighting men. The Paspaheg, on whose land is seated James Town, some forty miles from the bay, have not past forty. The river called Chickahamania, near two hun-

dred and fifty. The Wenorecks, one hundred. The Arrowhatocks, thirty. The place called Powhatan, some forty. On the south side of this river, the Appamatuclucks have sixty fighting men. The Quiyougcohanock, twenty-five. The Nandsamunds, two hundred. The Chesapeakes, one hundred. Of this last place, the bay beareth the name. In all these places, there is a commander which they call Werowance, except the Chickahamanians, who are governed by the priests and their assistants, or their elders, called Cawcawwassoughes. In summer, no place affordeth more plenty of sturgeon; nor in winter, more abundance of fowl in the time of frost. I took once, fifty-two sturgeon at a draught, at another sixty-eight. From the latter part of May till the end of June, are taken few, and they are but a yard long. From then, till the middle of September, they are seldom less than two yards long; and in four or five hours, with one net, there were ordinarily taken seven or eight. In the small rivers, there are, all the year, plenty of small fish; so that with hooks, those that would take pains, have sufficient. Fourteen miles northward from the Powhatan is the river Pamaunkee, which is navigable sixty or seventy miles, and with small barks thirty or forty miles farther. At the ordinary flowing of the salt water it divideth itself into two gallant branches. On the south side, inhabit the people of Youghtanund, who have about sixty warriors. On the north branch, Mattapament, who have thirty men. Where this river is divided, the country is called

Pamarnkeen, and have near three hundred able men. About twenty-five miles lower on the north side of this river is Werawocomoco, where their great king inhabits, when it was delivered to him prisoner, yet they are not past forty able men. Ten or twelve miles lower down on this river, is Chiskiach which have forty or fifty men. These, as also Apamatuck, Irrohatock, and Powhatan, are their great king's chief alliance inhabitants; the rest, his conquests.

Before we come to the third river that falleth from the mountains, there is another river some thirty miles navigable, that cometh from the inland, called Payankatanke; the inhabitants are about fifty or sixty serviceable men. The third navigable river is called Toppahanock. This is navigable one hundred and thirty miles. At the top of it, inhabit the people, called Mannahocks, among the mountains; but they are above the place we described. Upon this river, on the north side, are the people Cattatawomen, with thirty fighting men. Higher, are the Moraughtacunds, with eighty. Beyond them, Rappahannock with one hundred. Far above is another, Cattatawomen with twenty. On the south, is the pleasant seat of Nantaughtacund, having one hundred and fifty men. This river, also, as two former, is replenished with fish and fowl. The fourth river is called Patawomeke, six or seven miles in breadth. It is navigable one hundred and forty miles, and fed as the rest, with many sweet rivers and springs which fall from the bordering hills. These hills, many of them are

planted and yield no less plenty and variety of fruit than the rivers exceedeth with abundance of fish. It is inhabited on both sides: first, on the south side, at the very entrance is Wighcocomoco, and have one hundred and thirty men. Beyond them, Sekacawone, with thirty. The Onawmanient, with one hundred. And the Patawomekes, more than two hundred. Here the river divideth itself into three or four convenient branches. The greatest of the least is called Quiyough, running northwest; but the river itself turning northeast, and still navigable stream; on the west of this borough, is Tawnenent, with forty men. On the north of this river, is Sewcowocomoed, with forty. Somewhat farther, Patapoco, with twenty. In the east part is Pamacosack, with sixty. After Moyowance, with one hundred. And lastly, Nocotchtanke, with eighty. The river above this place makes its passage down a pleasant valley overshaded in many places with high rocks and mountains, from whence distil innumerable sweet and pleasant springs.

The first river is called Pawtuxunt, of a less proportion than the rest; but the channel is sixteen fathoms deep in some places. Here are infinite kinds of fish more than elsewhere. Upon this river dwell the people, called Acquintanacksuak, Pawtuxunt, and Mattassanient. Two hundred men was the greatest strength that there could be perceived. But they inhabit together, and not so dispersed as the rest; these of all others, we found most civil to give entertainment.

Thirty leagues northward is a river not habited but navigable, for the red clay resembli bole armoniack, we call it bolus.

At the end of the bay, where it is six or sev miles in breadth, it divideth itself into four branch the best cometh northwest from among the mo tains; but though canoes may go a-day's jo ney, we could not get two miles with our bo for the rocks; upon it is seated the Sasque hanocks, near it north-and-by-west, runneth a cre a mile and a half at the head, where the ebb left on shore, where we found many trees cut w hatchets. The next tide keeping the shore to s for some savages; for after sailing thirty leagu we saw not any, being but a barren country; went up another small river six or seven mil From thence, returning, we met seven canoes the Massowomeks with whom we had conferei by signs, for we understood one another scarc word; the next day we discovered the small ri and the people of Tocktohogh tending eastward

Having lost our grapnell among the rocks S quesahanocks, we were then near 200 miles fr home, and our barge about two tons, and had i but twelve men to perform this discovery, wher we lay about twelve weeks upon those gr waters in those unknown countries, having nothi but a little meal and water to feed us, and sca half enough of that for half that time, but wl provisions we got among the savages, and su roots as we caught by accident and God's dir tion; nor had we a mariner, nor any had skill

trim the sails, but two sailors and myself, the rest being gentlemen, or they were as ignorant in such toil and labor; yet necessity in a short time, by good words and examples, made them do that, that caused them ever after to fear no colors.

What I did with this small means, I leave to the reader to judge, and the map of the country, which is but a small matter, in regard of the magnitude thereof. But to proceed, sixty of those Susquesahanocks came to us with skins, bows and arrows, targets, beads, swords and tobacco-pipes, for presents. Such great and well proportioned men are seldom seen, for they seem like giants to the English, yea, and to their neighbors, yet seemed of an honest and simple disposition, and with much ado, restrained from adoring us as God. These are the strangest people of all this couutry, both in language and attire, for their language it may well be seen, their proportion sounding from them as a voice in a vault. Their attire is the skins of bears and wolves; some have cassacks made of bear's heads and skins, that a mans' head goes through the skin's neck, and the ears of the bear fasten to his shoulders; the nose and teeth hanging down his breast. Another bear's face split behind him; and at the end of the nose hung a paw. The half sleeves coming to the elbow, were the neck of the bear and arms, through the mouth, with paws hanging at their noses. One had the head of a wolf hanging in a chain for a jewel; his tobacco-pipe three-quarters of a yard long, prettily carved with a bird or deer, or some such device at the

great end, sufficient to beat out one's brains, w
bows, arrows, and clubs, suitable to their gr
ness. These are scarce known to Powha
They can make near six hundred able men,
have pallisades in their towns to defend themse
from the Massawomekes, their mortal enem
Five of their chiefs Weroance came on board v
us and crossed the bay in their barge. The
ture of the greatest of them is signified in the n
The calf, whose leg was three-quarters of a y
about all the limbs so answerable to that pro
tion, that he seemed to be the best looking
we ever saw. His hair one side was long,
other side short close with a ridge over his cro
like a cock's comb. His arrows were five-q
ters long, headed with the splinters of a w
crystal-like stone, in form of a heart, an inch b
and an inch and a half long: These he wore
walrus-skin, at his back for his quiver—his bo
one hand and his club in the other, as is descril

On the east side of the bay, is the river T
whogh, and upon it a people that can make
hundred men, seated some seven miles within
river where they have a fort very well pallis
and manteled with bark of trees. Next then
Oziniteo with sixty men. More to the south
that, east side of the bay, the river Rappahann
near unto which is the river Kuscarawaock, u
which is seated a people with two hundred m
After that is a river Tants Wighcocomoco, o
a people with one hundred men. The peopl
those rivers are of little stature, of another langu

from the rest, and very rude; but they on the river Acohannock, with forty men; and they of Acomack, eighty men, doth equalize any of the territories of Powhatan, and speak his language, who, over all those, doth rule as king. Southward we went to some part of Chowonock, and the Mangoags to search for them, left by Mr. White. Among those people, are thus many nations of sundry languages, that environs Powhatan's territory. The Chawonockes, the Mangoags, the Manacans, the Mannahokes, the Masawamekes, the Powhatans, the Susquesahanocke, the Alquanachukes, the Tochwoghes, and the Kuscarawaokes. All those, not any one understands one another, but by interpreters. Their several habitations are more plainly described by this annexed map, which will present to the eye the way of the mountains and current of the rivers, with their several turnings, bays, shoals, isles, inlets, and creeks, the breadth of the waters, the distance of places and such like. In which map, observe this, that as far as you see the little crosses on rivers, mountains, or other places, have been discovered; the rest was had by information of the savages, and are set down according to their instructions.

Thus have I walked a wayless way, with uncouth pace,
Which yet no Christian man did ever trace;
But yet I know this not affects the mind,
Which ears doth hear, as that which eyes do find.

LETTER

To the most high and virtuous princess, Queene A
Great Britaine.

" *Most admired Queene*—The loue I bea
God, my king and countrie, hath so oft emb
ed mee in the worst of extreme dangers, tha
honestie doth constraine mee to presume thu
beyond my selfe, to present your Majesti
short discourse : if ingratitude be a deadly p
to all honest vertues, I must bee guiltie of that
if I should omit any means to be thankfull. S

" That some ten yeeres agoe being in Vi
and taken prisoner by the power of *Pou*
their cheife king, I receiued from this great s
exceeding great courtisie, especially from his
Nataquaus, the most manliest, comliest, t
spirit, I euer saw in a saluage, and his sist
cahontas, the king's most dear and well b
daughter, being but a childe of twelue or thi
yeeres of age, whose compassionate pitiful
of my desperate estate, gaue me much cause
spect her ; I being the first Christain this
king and his grim attendants ever saw : and t
thralled in their barbarous power, I cannot
felt the least occasion of want that was in th
er of those my mortal foes to preuent, notwith
ing all their threats. After some six weeks
amongst those saluage courtiers, at the mir
my execution, she hazarded the beating out
owne braines to saue mine, and not only th
so preuailed with her father, that I was safel

ducted to *Iames* towne, where I found about eight and thirtie miserable poore and sicke creatures, to keep possesion of all those large territories of *Virginia*, such was the weaknesse of this poor commonwealth, as had the saluages not fed us, we directly had starued.

"And this reliefe, most gracious Queene was, commonly brought vs by this lady *Pocahontas*, notwithstanding all these passages when inconstant Fortune turned our peace to warre, this tender virgin would still not spare to dare to visit vs, and by her our iarres haue oft beene appeased, and our wants still supplied; were it the policie of her father thus to employ her, or the ordinance of God thus to make her his instrument, or her extraordinarie affection to our nation, I know not; but of this I am sure, when her father, with the vtmost policie and power, sought to surprize mee, hauing but eighteene with mee, the darke nighte could not affright her from comming through the irksome woods, and with watered eies gaue mee intelligence, with her best aduice to escape his furie, which had hee knowne, he had surely slaine her. *Iames* towne with her wilde traine she as freely frequented, as her fathers habitation; and during the time of two or three years, she next vnder God, was still the instrument to preserue this colonie from death, famine and vtter confusion, which if in those times had been dissolued, *Virginia* might have line as it was at our first arriual to this day.—Since then, this business having beene turned and uaried by many accidents from that I left it at; it is most certaine, after a long and troublesome warre

after my departure, betwixt her father and our colonie, all which time she was not heard of, about two yeeres after shee her selfe was taken prisoner, being so detained neere two yeeres longer, the colonie by that means was relieued, peace concluded, and at last reiecting her barbarous condition, was married to an *English* gentleman, with whom at this present she is in *England;* the first Christian euer of that nation, the first *Virginian* euer spake in *English*, or had a child in marriage by an *Englishman*, a matter surely, if my meaning bee truly considered and well vnderstood, worthy a princess vnderstanding.

"Thus most gracious Lady, I haue related to your Maiestie, what at your best leasure our approued histories will account you at large, and done in the time your Maiesties life, and howeuer this might be presented you from a more worthy pen, it cannot from a more honest heart; as yet I neuer begged any thing of the state, or any, and it is my want of abilitie and her exceeding desert, your birth, meanes and authoritie, her birth, virtue, want and simplicitie, doth make mee thus bold, to beseech your Maiestie to take this knowledge of her, though it be from one so unworthy to be the reporter, as my self, her husbands estate not being able to make her fit to attend your Maiestie; the most and least I can doe, is to tell you this, because none so oft hath tried it as my selfe, and the rather being of so great a spirit, however her stature: if she should not be well received, seeing this kingdome may rightly haue a kinddome by her meanes; her present loue to vs, and Christianitie, might

turne to such scorne and furie, as to diuert all this good to the worst of euil, where finding so great a Queene should doe her some honour more than she can imagine, for being so kind to your seruants and subjects would so rauish her with content, as endeare her dearest bloud to effect that your Maiestie and all the kings honest subjects most earnestly desire. And I so humbly kisse your gracious hands."

"Being about this time preparing to set saile for *New-England*, I could not stay to doe her that seruice I desired, and shee well deserued; but hearing shee was at *Brauford* with diuers of my friends; I went to see her: After a modest salutation, without any word, she turned about, obscured her face, as not seeming well contented; and in that humour her husband, with diuers others, we all left her two or three hours, repenting my selfe to have writ she could speak *English*. But not long after, she began to talk: and remembered me well what courtesies shee had done: saying, You did promise *Powhatan* what was yours should bee his, be the like to you: you called him father, being in his land a stranger, and by the same reason must I doe you: which though I have excused, I durst not allow of that title, because shee was a kings daughter: with a well set countenance, she said, Were you not afraid to come into my fathers countrie, and caused feare in him and all his people (but mee) and feare you here I should call you father: I tell you then I will, and you shall call me childe, and so I will be for euer and euer your countrieman. They did tell vs alwaies you were dead, and I knew no other till I came to *Plimoth*; yet Pow-

hatan did command *Vitamatokkin* to seeke you, and know the truth, because your countriemen will lie much.

"This saluage, one of *Powhatans* councell, being amongst them, held an vnderstanding fellow: the king purposely sent him, as they say, to number the people here, and informe him well what wee were and our state. Arriuing at *Plimoth*, according to his directions, he got a long sticke, whereon by notches he did thinke to haue kept the number of all the men he could see, but he was quickly wearie of that taske: Coming to London where by chance I met him, hauing renewed our acquaintance, where many were desirous to heare and see his behauiour, *hee* told mee *Powhatan* did bid him to finde me out, to show him our God, the king, queene and prince, I so much had told them of: Concerning God, I told him the best I could, the king I heard hee had seene, and the rest hee should see when he would: He denied euer to haue seene the king, till by circumstances he was satisfied hee had: Then hee replied very sadly. You gaue *Powhatan* a white dog, which *Powhatan* fed as himself, but your king gaue me nothing, and I am better than your white dog.

"The small time I staid in London, diuers courties and others, my acquaintances, hath gone with mee to see her, that generally concluded, they did thinke God had a great hand in her conuersion, and they have seene many *English* ladies worse fauored, proportioned and behauored, and as since I haue heard, it pleased both king and queenes Maiestie honourably to esteeme her, accompanied with

that honourable Lady the Lady *De la Ware*, and that honourable Lord her husband, and diuers other persons, good qualities, both publickly at the maskes and otherwise, to her great satisfaction and content, which doubtless she would have deserued, had she liued to arriue in Virginia."

The bill for locating a district of territory not exceeding ten miles square on the Potomac, "between the mouths of the Eastern Branch and Conogochague," originated in the U. States Senate, finally passed in the House of Representatives on the 9th, and received the executive sanction on the 16th, of July, 1790. The following is the vote on its passage in the Senate, on the 1st June, 1790:

YEAS—Messrs Basset, Butler, Carroll, Elmer, Gunn, Hawkins, Henry, Johnson, Langdon, Lee, Maclay, Morris, Read, and Walker.—14.

NAYS—Messrs Dalton, Ellsworth, Few, Foster, Johnson, Izard, King, Patterson, Schuyler, Stanton, Strong, and Wingate.—12.

In the house, four distinct propositions were made, in the shape of amendments, to change the seat of the Federal district, by motions to strike out the "Potomac," &c., and insert some other location—

1st. To substitute the Delaware instead of the Potomac, *ayes* 22—*noes* 39.

2d. "In the state of Pennsylvania, including Germantown" *ayes* 22—*noes* 39.

3d. "Between the Susquehannah and Potomac," &c., *ayes* 25—*noes* 36.

4th. "State of Maryland, including Baltimore," &c., *ayes* 26—*noes* 34.

The following is the vote on its final passage in the House—

AYES—John B. Ashe, Baldwin, Bloodworth, Brown, Cadwalader, Carroll, Clymer, Coles, Contee, Fitzsimons, Gale, Griffin, Hartley, Heister, Jackson, R. B. Lee, Madison, Mathews, Moore, Muhlenberg, Page, Parker, Scott, Sevier, Sinnickson, Steele, M. J. Stone, Sumpter, Vining, White, Williamson and Wynkoop.—32.

NOES—Fisher Ames, Benson, Boudinot, Burke, Floyd, Foster, Gerry, Gilman, Goodhue, Grout, Hathorn, Huntington, Lawrence, Leonard, Livermore, Patridge, Van Rensselaer, Schureman, Sedgwick, Seney, Sherman, Silvester, Smith of Md., Smith of S. C., Sturges, Thatcher, Trumbull, Ths. T. Tucker, and Wadsworth.—29.

The law as it passed both Houses of Congress, and received the sanction of the President, is as follows:—

AN ACT

For establishing the temporary and permanent seat of the government of the United States.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That a district of territory not exceeding ten miles square, to be located as hereafter directed, on the river Potomac, at some space between the mouths of the Eastern Branch and Conogocheague, be, and the same is hereby accepted for the permament seat of the government

of the United States: *Provided nevertheless*, That the operation of the laws of the state within such district shall not be affected by this acceptance, until the time fixed for the removal of the government thereto, and until congress shall otherwise by law provide.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the president of the United States be authorized to appoint, and by supplying vacancies happening from refusals to act or other causes, to keep in appointment as long as may be necessary, three commissioners, who, or any two of whom, shall, under the direction of the president, survey, and by proper metes and bounds define and limit a district of territory, under the limitations above mentioned; and the district so defined, limited, and located, shall be deemed the district accepted by this act, for the permanent seat of the government of the United States.

Sec. 3. *And be it enacted*, That the said commissioners, or any two of them, shall have power to purchase or accept such quantity of land on the eastern side of the said river, within the said district, as the president shall deem proper for the use of the United States, and according to such plans as the president shall approve, the said commissioners, or any two of them, shall, prior to the first Monday in December, in the year one thousand eight hundred, provide suitable buildings for the accommodation of congress, and of the president, and for the public offices of the government of the United States.

Sec. 4. *And be it enacted*, That for defraying the expense of such purchases and buildings, the

president of the United States be authorized and requested to accept grants of money.

Sec. 5. *And be it enacted*, That prior to the first Monday in December next, all offices attached to the seat of the government of the U. States, shall be removed to, and until the said first Monday in December, in the year one thousand eight hundred, shall remain at the city of Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, at which place the session of congress next ensuing the present shall be held.

Sec. 6. *And be it enacted*, That on the said first Monday in December, in the year one thousand eight hundred, the seat of the government of the United States, shall, by virtue of this act be transferred to the district and place aforesaid. And all offices attached to the said seat of government, shall accordingly be removed thereto by their respective holders, and shall, after the said day, cease to be exercised elsewhere; and that the necessary expense of such removal shall be defrayed out of the duties on impost, and tonnage, of which a sufficient sum is hereby appropriated.

July 16, 1790:—[*Approved.*]

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President of the United States.

PROCLAMATION

By the President of the United States of America.

Whereas, the general assembly of the state of Maryland, by an act passed on the 23d day of

December, 1788, entitled, "An act to cede to Congress a district of ten miles square in this state, for the seat of the government of the U. States," did enact, that the representatives of the said state, in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, appointed to assemble at New York, on the first Wednesday of March then next ensuing, should be, and they were hereby authorized and required, on behalf of the said state, to cede to the Congress of the United States any district in the said state, not exceeding ten miles square, which the Congress might fix upon and accept for the seat of government of the United States.

And the general assembly of the commonwealth of Virginia, by an act passed on the third day of December, 1789, and entitled "An act for the cession of ten miles square, or any lesser quantity of territory within this state, to the United States in Congress assembled, for the permanent seat of the general government," did enact, that a tract of country not exceeding ten miles square or any lesser quantity to be located within the limits of the said state, and in any part thereof, as Congress might by law direct, should be, and the same was thereby forever ceded and relinquished to the Congress and government of the United States, in full and absolute right, and exclusive jurisdiction, as well of soil as of persons residing, or to reside, thereon, pursuant to the tenor and effect of the eighth section of the first article of the constitution of government of the United States.

And the Congress of the United States, by their

act passed the 16th day of July, 1790, and entitled "An act for establishing the temporary and permanent seat of the government of the United States," authorized the President of the United States to appoint three commissioners, to survey under his direction, and by proper metes and bounds, to limit a district of territory, not exceeding ten miles square, on the river Potomac, at some place between the mouth of the Eastern Branch and Conococheague, which district, so to be located and limited, was accepted by the said act of Congress, as the district for the permanent seat of the government of the United States.

"Now therefore, in pursuance of the powers to me confided, and after duly examining and weighing the advantages and disadvantages of the several situations within the limits, aforesaid, I do hereby declare and make known, that the location of one part of the said district of ten miles square, shall be found by running four lines of experiment in the following manner, that is to say; running from the court house in Alexandria, in Virginia, due south-west half a mile, and thence a due south-east course, till it shall strike Hunting Creek, to fix the beginning of the said four lines of experiment:

"Then beginning the first of the said four lines of experiment at the point on Hunting Creek, where the said south-east course shall have struck the same, and running the said first line due north-west ten miles; thence the second line into Maryland, due north-east ten miles; thence the third line due south-east ten miles; and thence the fourth line due

south-west ten miles, to the beginning on Hunting Creek.

"And the said four lines of experiment being so run, I do hereby declare and make known, that part within the said four lines of experiment which shall be within the state of Maryland, and above the Eastern Branch, and all that part within the same four lines of experiment which shall be within the commonwealth of Virginia, and above a line to be run from the point of land forming the Upper Cape of the mouth of the Eastern Branch due south-west, and no more, is now fixed upon and directed to be surveyed, defined, limited and located for a part of the said district accepted by the said act of Congress for the permanent seat of the government of the United States; hereby expressly reserving the direction of the survey and location of the remaining part of the said district, to be made hereafter contiguous to such part or parts of the present location as is or shall be agreeably to law.

"And I do accordingly direct the said commissioners, appointed agreeably to the tenor of the said act, to proceed forthwith to run the said lines of experiment, and the same being run, to survey, and by proper metes and bounds, to define and limit the part within the same, which is herein before directed for immediate location and acceptance; and thereof to make due report to me, under their hands and seals.

"In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the U. States to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand. Done at

the City of Philadelphia, the 24th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1791, and of the Independence of the United States the fifteenth.

"GEORGE WASHINGTON.

"*By the President.* THOMAS JEFFERSON."

PROCLAMATION

[*Amendatory,*] *by the President of the U. S. of America.*

"Whereas, by a proclamation, bearing date the 24th day of January, of this present year, and in pursuance of certain acts of the states of Maryland and Virginia, and of the Congress of the United States therein mentioned, certain lines of experiment were directed to be run in the neighborhood of Georgetown, in Maryland, for the purpose of determining the location of a part of the territory of ten miles square, for the permanent seat of the government of the United States; and a certain part was directed to be located within the said lines of experiment on both sides of the Potomac, and above the limit of the Eastern Branch, prescribed by the said act of Congress—

"And Congress, by an amendatory act, passed on the 3d day of this present month of March, have given further authority to the president of the United States 'to make any part of the said territory, below the same limit, and above the mouth of Hunting Creek, a part of the said district, so as to include a convenient part of the Eastern Branch

and of the lands lying on the lower side thereof, and also the town of Alexandria.'

"Now therefore, for the purpose of amending and completing the location of the whole of the said territory of ten miles square, in conformity with the said amendatory act of Congress I do hereby declare and make known that the whole of the said territory shall be located and included within the four lines following, that is to say:—

"Beginning at Jones' Point, being the upper cape of Hunting Creek in Virginia, and at an angle in the outset of 45 degrees west of the north, and running in a direct line ten miles for the first line; then beginning again at the same Jones' Point, and running another direct line at a right angle with the first, across the Potomac, ten miles, for the second line; then from the terminations of the said first and second line, running two other direct lines, of ten miles each, the one crossing the Eastern Branch aforesaid and the other the Potomac, and meeting each other in a point.

"And I do accordingly direct the commissioners, named under the authority of the said first mentioned act of Congress, to proceed forthwith to have the said four lines run, and by proper metes and bounds defined and limited, and thereof to make due report under their hands and seals; and the territory so to be located, defined and limited, shall be the whole territory accepted by the said act of Congress, as the district for the permanent seat of the government of the United States.

"In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at Georgetown aforesaid, the 30th day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1791, and of the Independence of the United States the fifteenth.

"GEORGE WASHINGTON.

"*By the President.* THOMAS JEFFERSON."

AN ACT

[*Of Maryland*] *concerning the Territory of Columbia, and the City of Washington.*

"Whereas, the president of the United States, by virtue of several acts of congress, and acts of the assemblies of Virginia and Maryland, by his proclamation, dated at Georgetown, on the thirtieth day of March, seventeen hundred and ninety-one, did declare and make known, that the whole of the territory of ten miles square, for the permanent seat of government of the United States, shall be located and included within the four lines following, that is to say: Beginning at Jones' Point, being the upper part of Hunting Creek, in Virginia, and at an angle in the outset of forty-five degrees west of north, and running a direct line ten miles for the first line, then beginning again at the same Jones' Point, and running another direct line at a right angle with the first across the Potomac, ten miles, for the second line, then from the terminations of the said first and second lines, running two other direct lines ten miles each, the one crossing the Eastern *Branch, and the* other Potomac, and meeting each

other in a point; which has since been called the Territory of Columbia: And whereas Notley Young, Daniel Carroll, of Duddington, and many others, proprietors of the greater part of the land hereinafter mentioned to have been laid out in a city, came into an agreement, and have conveyed their lands in trust to Thomas Beall, son of George, and John Mackall Gantt, whereby they have subjected their lands to be laid out as a city, given up part to the United States, and subjected other parts to be sold to raise money as a donation to be employed according to the act of congress for establishing the temporary and permanent seat of the government of the United States, under and upon the terms and conditions contained in each of the said deeds; and many of the proprietors of lots in Carrollsburg and Hamburgh, have also come into an agreement, subjecting their lots to be laid out anew, giving up one-half of the quantity thereof to be sold, and the money thence arising to be applied as a donation as aforesaid, and they to be reinstated in one-half of the quantity of their lots in the new location, or otherwise compensated in land in a different situation within the city, by agreement between the commissioners and them, and in case of disagreement, that then a just and full compensation shall be made in money; yet some of the proprietors of lots in Carrollsburg and Hamburg, as well as some of the proprietors of other lands, have not, from imbecility and other causes, come into any agreement concerning their lands within the limits hereinafter mentioned, but a very great proportion of the land-holders having agreed on the

same terms, the President of the U. States, directed a city to be laid out, comprehending all the lands beginning on the east side of Rock Creek, at a stone standing in the middle of the road leading from Georgetown to Bladensburg, thence along the middle of the said road, to a stone standing on the east side of the reedy branch of Goose Creek, thence southeasterly, making an angle of sixty-one degrees and twenty minutes with the meridian, to a stone standing in the road leading from Bladensburg to the Eastern Branch Ferry, then south to a stone eighty poles north of the east and west line, already drawn from the mouth of Goose Creek to the Eastern Branch, then east, parallel to the said east and west line, to the Eastern Branch, then with the waters of the Eastern Branch, Potomac river and Rock Creek, to the beginning, which has since been called the city of Washington: And whereas it appears to this general assembly highly just and expedient, that all the lands within the said city should contribute, in due proportion, in the means which have already very greatly enhanced the value of the whole; that an incontrovertible title ought to be made to the purchasers, under public sanction; that allowing foreigners to hold land within the said territory, will greatly contribute to the improvement and population thereof; and that many temporary provisions will be necessary till congress exercise the jurisdiction and government over the said territory: And whereas, in the cession of this state heretofore made, of territory, for the government of the United States, the lines of such cession could not be *particularly* designated; and it being expedient and

proper that the same should be recognized in the acts of this state:—

"2. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That all that part of the said territory, called Columbia, which lies within the limits of this state, shall be and the same is hereby acknowledged to be forever ceded and relinquished to the congress and government of the United States, in full and absolute right, and exclusive jurisdiction, as well of soil as of persons residing, or to reside thereon, pursuant to the tenor and effect of the eighth section of the first article of the constitution of government of the United States: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be so constructed to vest in the United States any right of property in the soil, as to effect the rights of individuals therein, otherwise than the same shall or may be transferred by such individuals to the United States. *And provided also*, That the jurisdiction of the laws of this state, over the persons and property of individuals residing within the limits of the cession aforesaid, shall not cease or determine until congress shall, by law, provide for the government thereof, under their jurisdiction, in manner provided by the article of the constitution before recited.

"3. *And be it enacted*, That all the lands belonging to minors, persons absent out of the state, married women, or persons *non compos mentis*, or lands the property of this state, within the limits of Carrollsburgh and Hamburgh, shall be and are bereby subjected to the terms and conditions herein before recited, as to the lots where the proprietors *thereof have* agreed concerning the same;

and all the other lands, belonging as aforesaid, within the limits of the said city of Washington, shall be, and are hereby subjected to the same terms and conditions as the said Notley Young, Daniel Carroll, of Duddington, and others, have by their said agreements and deeds, subjected their lands to, and where no conveyances have been made, the legal estate and trust are hereby invested in the said Thomas Beall, son of George, and John Mackall Gantt, in the same manner as if each proprietor had been competent to make, and had made, a legal conveyance of his or her land, according to the form of those already mentioned, with proper acknowledgments of the execution thereof, and where necessary, of release of dower, and in every case where the proprietor is an infant, a married woman, insane, absent out of the state, or shall not attend on three months' advertisements of notice in the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser, the Maryland Herald, and in the Georgetown and Alexandria papers, so that allotment cannot take place by agreement, the commissioners aforesaid, or any two of them, may allot and assign the portion or share of such proprietor as near the old situation as may be, in Carrollsbury and Hamburgh, and to the full value of what the party might claim under the terms before recited; and, as to the other lands within the said city, the commissioners aforesaid, or any two of them shall make such allotment and assignment, with the lands belonging to the same person, in alternate lots, determining by lot or ballot, whether the party shall begin with the lowest number: *Provided,* That in the cases of coverture and infa-

if the husband, guardian, or next friend, will agree with the commissioners, or any two of them, then an effectual division may be made by consent; and in case of contrary claims, if the claimants will not jointly agree, the commissioners may proceed as if the proprietor was absent; and all persons to whom allotments and assignments of lands shall be made by the commissioners, or any two of them, on consent and agreement, or pursuant to this act without consent, shall hold the same in their former estate and interest, and in lieu of their former quantity, and subject in every respect, to all such limitations, conditions, and incumbrances, as their former estate and interest, in lieu of their former quantity, and subject, in every respect, to all such limitations, conditions, and incumbrances, as their former estates and interests were subject to, and as if the same had been actually reconveyed pursuant to said deed in trust.

"4. *And be it enacted*, That where the proprietor or proprietors, possessor or possessors, of any lands within the limits of the city of Washington, or within the limits of Carollsburgh or Hamburgh, who have not already, or who shall not, within three months after the passage of this act, execute deeds in trust to the aforesaid Thomas Beall and John M. Gantt, of all their lands within the limits of the said city of Washington, and on the terms and conditions mentioned in the deeds already executed by Notley Young, and others, and execute deeds in trust to the said Thomas Beall and John M. Gantt, of all their lots in the towns of Carrollsburgh and Hamburgh, on the same terms and conditions contained in the deeds already executed by

the greater part of the proprietors of lots in the said towns, the said commissioners, or any two of them, shall and may, at any time or times thereafter, issue a process, directed to the sheriff of Prince George's county, commanding him, in the name of the state, to summon five good substantial freeholders, who are not of kin to any proprietor or proprietors of the lands aforesaid, and who are not proprietors themselves, to meet on a certain day, and at a certain place, within the limits of the said city, to inquire of the value of the estate of such proprietor or proprietors, possessor or possessors, on which day and place the said sheriff shall attend, with the freeholders by him summoned; which freeholders shall take the following oath, or affirmation, on the land to be by them valued, to wit: 'I, A B, do solemnly swear, (or affirm,) that I will, to the best of my judgment, value the lands of C D, now to be valued, so as to do equal right and justice to the said C D, and to the public, taking into consideration all circumstances,' and shall then proceed to value the said lands; and such valuation, under their hands and seals, and under the hand and seal of the said sheriff, shall be annexed to the said process, and returned by the sheriff to the clerk appointed by virtue of this act, who shall make record of the same, and the said lands shall, on the payment of such valuation, be and is hereby vested in the said commissioners in trust, to be disposed of by them, or otherwise employed to the use of the said city of Washington; and the sheriff aforesaid, and freeholders aforesaid, shall be allowed the same fees for their trouble as are allowed to a sheriff and jury-

man in executing a writ of inquiry; and in all cases where the proprietor or possessor is tenant in right of dower, or by the courtesy, the freeholders aforesaid shall ascertain the annual value of the lands, and the gross value of such estate therein, and upon paying such gross value, or securing to the possessor the payment of the annual valuation, at the option of the proprietor or possessor, the commissioners shall be, and are hereby vested with the whole estate of such tenant, in manner, and for the uses and purposes aforesaid.

"5. *And be it enacted*, That all the squares, lots, pieces and parcels of land within the said city, which have been or shall be appropriated for the use of the United States, and also the streets, shall remain and be for the use of the United States; and all the lots and parcels, which have been, or shall be sold to raise money as a donation as aforesaid, shall remain and be to the purchasers, according to the terms and conditions of their respective purchase; and purchases and leases from private persons claiming to be proprietors, and having, or those under whom they claim having been in the possession of the lands purchased or leased, in their own right, five whole years next before the passing of this act, shall be good and effectual for the estate, and on the terms and conditions of such purchases and leases respectively, without impeachment, and against any contrary title now existing; but if any person hath made a conveyance, or shall make a conveyance or lease, of any lands within the limits of the said city, not having right

and title to do so, the person who might be entitled to recover the land under a contrary title now existing, may, either by way of ejectment against the tenant, or in an action for money had and received for his use against the bargainer or lessor, his heirs, executors, administrators, or devisees, as the case may require, recover all money received by him for the squares, pieces, or parcels, appropriated for the use of the United States, as well as for lots or parcels sold, and rents received, by the person not having title as aforesaid, with interest from the time of the receipt; and, on such recovery in ejectment, where the land is in lease, the tenant shall thereafter hold under, and pay the rent reserved to, the person making title to and recovering the land; but the possession *bona fide* acquired, in none of the said cases shall be changed.

"6. *And be it enacted*, That any foreigner may, by deed or will hereafter to be made, take and hold lands within that part of the said territory which lies within this state, in the same manner as if he was a citizen of this state, and the same lands may be conveyed by him, and transmitted to, and be inherited by, his heirs or relations, as if he and they were citizens of this state: *Provided*, that no foreigner shall, in virtue hereof, be entitled to any further or other privilege of a citizen.

"7. *And be it enacted*, That the said commissioners, or any two of them, may appoint a clerk for recording deeds of lands within the said territory, who shall provide a proper book for the purpose, and therein record, in a strong legible hand, all deeds, duly acknowledged, of lands in the said

territory, delivered to him to be recorded, and in the same book make due entries of all divisions and allotments of lands and lots made by the commissioners in pursuance of this act, and certificates granted by them of sales, and the purchase money having been paid, with a proper alphabet in the same book of the deeds and entries aforesaid, and the same book shall carefully preserve, and deliver over to the commissioners aforesaid, or their successors, or such person or persons as Congress shall hereafter appoint; which clerk shall continue such during good behaviour, and shall be removable only on conviction of misbehaviour in a court of law; but before he acts as such, he shall take an oath, or affirmation, well and truly to execute his office; and he shall be entitled to the same fees as are or may be allowed to the clerks of the county courts for searchers, copying, and recording.

"8. *And be it enacted*, That acknowledgments of deeds made before a person in the manner and certified as the laws of this state direct, or made before, and certified by, either of the commissioners, shall be effectual; and that no deed hereafter to be made, of or for lands within that part of the said territory which lies within this state, shall operate as a legal conveyance, nor shall any lease for more than seven years be effectual, unless the deed shall have been acknowledged as aforesaid, and delivered to the said clerk to be recorded within six calnedar months from the date thereof.

"9. *And be it enacted*, That the commissioners aforesaid, or some two of them, shall direct an entry to be made in the said record book of

every allotment or assignment to the respective proprietors in pursuance of this act.

"10. *And*, for the encouragement of master-builders to undertake the building and finishing houses within the said city, by securing to them a just and effectual remedy for their advances and earnings, *be it enacted*, That for all sums due and owing on written contracts, for the building any house in the said city, or the brick work, or carpenter's or joiner's work thereon, the undertaker, or workmen, employed by the person for whose use the house shall be built, shall have a lien on the house and the ground on which the same is erected, as well as for the materials found by him; provided the said written contract shall have been acknowledged before one of the commissioners, a justice of the peace, or an alderman of the corporation of Georgetown, and recorded in the office of the clerk for recording deeds herein created, within six calendar months from the time of acknowledgment as aforesaid; and if within two years after the last of the work is done, he proceeds in equity, he shall have remedy as upon a mortgage, or if he proceeds at law within the same time, he may have execution against the house and land, in whose hands soever the same may be; but this remedy shall be considered as additional only; nor shall, as to the land, take place of any legal incumbrance made prior to the commencement of such claim.

"11. *And be it enacted*, That the treasurer of the western-shore be empowered and required to pay the seventy-two thousand dollars agreed to be

advanced to the President by resolutions of the last session of assembly, in sums as the same may come to his hands on the appointed funds without waiting for the day appointed for the payment thereof.

"12. *And be it enacted*, That the commissioners aforesaid for the time being, or any two of them, shall, from time to time, until congress shall exercise the jurisdiction and government within the said territory, have power to license the building of wharfs in the waters of the Potomac and the Eastern Branch adjoining the said city, of the materials, in the manner, and of the extent, they may judge durable, convenient, and agreeing with general order; but no license shall be granted to one to build a wharf before the land of another, nor shall any wharf be built in the said waters without license as aforesaid; and if any wharf shall be built without such license, or different therefrom, the same is hereby declared a common nuisance; they may also, from time to time, make regulations for the discharge and laying of ballast from ships or vessels lying in Potomac river, above the lower line of the said territory and Georgetown, and from ships and vessels lying in the Eastern Branch: they may also, from time to time, make regulations for landing and laying materials for buildiug the said city, for disposing and laying earth which may be dug out of the wells, cellars, and foundations, and for ascertaining the thickness of the walls of houses, and to enforce the observance of all such regulations, by appointing penalties for the breach of any one of

them, not exceeding ten pounds current money, which may be recovered in the name of the said commissioners, by warrant, before a justice of the peace, as in case of small debts, and disposed of as a donation for the purpose of the said act of congress; and the said commissioners, or any two of them may grant licenses for retailing distilled spirits within the limits of the said city, and suspend or declare the same void; and if any person shall retail or sell any distilled spirits, mixed or unmixed, in less quantity than ten gallons to the same person, or at the same time actually delivered, he or she shall forfeit for every such sale, three pounds, to be recovered and applied as aforesaid.

"13. *And be it enacted*, That an act of assembly of this state, to condemn lands, if necessary, for the public buildings of the United States, be and is hereby repealed.

THE RIVER POTOMAC,

Which passes through the District, is one of the finest in the United States. It takes its rise in the Alleghany Mountains; and after a winding course of about four hundred miles, falls into the Chesapeake Bay. During its course it receives many additional streams, the most important of which are the Shenandoah, the Monocacy, the Conegocheague, Patterson Creek, and Opechon Creek. The Shenandoah, after running through

the Limestone Valley, two hundred and fifty miles, joins the Potomac, just before that river makes its opening through the Blue Ridge mountains. Both these rivers, by means of locks and canals, have been rendered navigable for a great part of their course. The Potomac is navigable for line-of-battle ships, up to the Eastern Branch, at Washington, and for large boats to Fort Cumberland. The Shenandoah is navigable for boats from Port Republic to its junction with the Potomac.

The Shenandoah river, from Port Republic, till within eight miles of the Potomac, a distance of nearly two hundred miles, has a gradual descent of about two feet in the mile, except the last eight, of which the descent is ten feet. By means of locks and canals, this river is now navigable from its mouth to Port Republic; and it is proposed to extend the navigation much farther, by the middle fork; from this place to the mouth of Lewis's Creek, and from thence to Staunton. There are five locks each, of one hundred feet long and twelve feet wide, and six canals, each twenty feet in breadth, and four and a half feet in depth, extending two thousand four hundred yards. The water of all the canals is supplied by the river. The boat navigation of the north, or main branch of the Potomac now extends to Western Port, near its source, a distance of two hundred and nineteen miles above tide water.

The south branch of the Potomac is navigable one hundred miles from its junction with this river, and the north fork about sixty miles.

The Monocacy, *which* falls into the Potomac,

about fifty miles above Washington, is navigable about forty miles. Conegocheague Creek, twenty-four miles. Patterson Creek, about the same distance. The Opechon Creek, twenty-five miles, and the Cape Cacapon, twenty.

The boats employed for the navigation of these rivers, are seventy-five feet in length, five feet wide, draw eighteen inches water, and carry twenty tons burthen. Two of them, with more than one hundred barrels of flour, pass the locks of the great falls in one hour, and it rarely happens that the boat or cargo is injured.

The following is a comparative estimate of the transportation of a barrel of flour by land and water, to the tide water of the Potomac:—

By land-carriage from Cumberland,	$2 25
By water from do	1 33
By land-carriage from Williams Port,	1 50
By water from do	1 00
By land-carriage from Harper's Ferry,	1 50
By water from do	1 00

Could the bed of the river be so cleared as to admit more boats, and those of greater burthen, no doubt this expense would be still much reduced.

The Potomac Company, incorporated by acts of the states of Maryland and Virginia, in the year 1784, have done much to improve the navigation of the river, but much yet remains to be done. The capital stock of this company consisted of seven hundred and one shares; which at four hundred and forty-four dollars and four-ninths, the value of each share, amounted to three hundred

and eleven thousand five hundred and sixty dollars. Of these shares, two hundred and twenty are the property of the state of Maryland, and seventy of Virginia.—The company has power to increase that capital by additional shares. The particular management and inspection of the works, are confided to a president and five directors, elected for a term not exceeding three years, and invested with powers to appoint the treasurer, clerk, and other officers. The shareholders meet once a year, and vote according to their number of shares; one hundred of which constitute a quorum, to whom all proceedings is communicated. Every ten shares, and every fifth share above ten, give a vote. The shares of defaulters are sold publicly. Foreigners not naturalized may be subscribers. The fund is still unproductive, as the annual amount of tolls and tonnage has been chiefly expended on the improvement of the navigation.

In the year 1810, a lottery was granted to this company, for raising three hundred thousand dollars. The first class of this lottery has been drawn.

The utility of this work is now in a great measure superseded by the *Ohio and Chesapeake Canal.* This great work was commenced on the 4th day of July, 1828, near Georgetown, D. C. John Q. Adams, the then President of the United States, dug the first spadeful of earth amidst the shouts of the multitude and enlivening strains of music: the spade being handed by Col. Mercer, president of the company.

By the *report of the* president of the Chesa-

peake and Ohio Canal Company, and the other proper officers, it appears that the entire length of the line, from Georgetown to Cumberland, is one hundred and eighty-four miles. From Georgetown to dam No. 5, seven miles above Williamsport, a distance of one hundred and seven miles is now navigable. From dam No. 5, to dam No. 6, at the Great Cacapon, twenty-seven miles, is under contract and the work is in progress. From dam No. 6 to Cumberland, is fifty miles, including the tunnel, deep cut at Old Town, and other works, is also under contract.

By the same report, it appears that five million, nine hundred and fifty-eight thousand, five hundred and twenty-seven dollars, and forty-three cents, have been expended; and that three hundred and forty-eight thousand, two hundred and sixty-five dollars, and forty-eight cents remain on hand unexpended.

FISHERIES.

The following account of the fish caught in the Potomac, is given by Mr. Blodget.

	Mean Weight.
Sturgeon, Accipenser Sturgeo,	fr. 40 to 150 lbs.
Rock Fish, Sparus calo cephalus,	1 to 75
Shad, Culpea, - - - -	6
——, White, - - - - -	
——, Taylor, - - - -	3
——, Winter, - - - - -	0 ½ oz.

	Mean Weight.
on belone,	6
reen,	0 2 oz.
sh water, Muraena angilla,	3
ommon,	1½
ide water,	
ypienus carpio,	3
, Clupea harengus,	2
son lucius,	2
erca fleuvatillis,	
hite,	1
ellow,	1
n,	½
Mugul cephalus,	
ine scaled,	1
oarse scaled,	½
almo eperlanus,	

is no place in the United States where more plenty, nor of a better quality than ght in the Potomac. The Belvoir or louse Fishery, formerly belonging to the linando Fairfax, is one of the chief on the There are usually taken each season, from four hundred thousand shad, at a single and large quantities of herrings. Those h to obtain cargoes of these fish cannot get better terms, or of superior quality, any lse than at this place. The supply is t, and the price usually not more than one- that at the great landings on the Hudson

distance about a hundred miles above and

below Washington, four hundred thousand barrels of herrings are caught annually, of which a considerable quantity are cured and exported.

They are salted without being gutted, and the blood mixed with the brine, which in a few days is poured off, when the herrings are taken out, washed, and salted anew. The fisheries continue during the month of April.

In 1768, an act was passed by the legislature, which in 1798 became a permanent law, not to destroy young fish by wears or dams. The penalty is twenty pounds of the currency of that time.—Another act was passed in 1796, to prevent persons from beating the Patuxent river with cords or poles, from the commencement of February to that of June. The penalty of the offence, of a white person, is a hunded dollars; if a slave, he is to receive ten lashes on his back, unless redeemed by his master, by the payment of ten dollars.—[*See laws of Maryland.*

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

The material of the soil is clay, discoloured by the oxide of iron. It becomes fixed by fire, and on the whole no place can boast of greater facilities for brickmaking.

Rock Creek, and its immediate vicinity, is the line between the primitive formation and the tertiary: from Rock Creek up the Potomac, the borders of the stream is pregnant with primitive rocks

in *situ* and in *boulders*, with the exception of a few small pieces of alluvial here and there, in the valley of the river. This is the case for twenty miles or more, when the country changes to old red sandstone, which continues twenty or twenty-five miles farther up the river, with occasional ridges of breccia or pudding-stone; marble shows itself in various places along the valley below and above Monocacy. About a mile, however, east of the entrance of Rock Creek into the Potomac, on southern point of the city, near the glass-house, the final termination of the primitive rocks that line the bed and banks of the Potomac above, clearly takes place. In digging wells beyond this point, rocks or stones seldom obtrude; the alluvial everywhere prevails.

Mr. Warden states that Goden, in his "Observations to serve for the mineralogical map of Maryland," also remarks that Rock Creek separates the primitive from the alluvial soil. In the former, gneiss abounds, which is succeeded by the amphibolic rock or grunstein. The gneiss contains small crystalized tubes of magnetic iron, veins of feldspath and quartz of an opaque white coluor. The rock of the Great Falls of the Potomac consists chiefly of micaceous schist—mica schistoide of Hauy, or *glimmer schiefer* of the Germans; and contains grains of iron which attract the magnetic needle.

The stone, with which the basons of the Potomac canal are lined, is a species of sandstone (*gres*) similar to that known by the name of *gres des houillieres*, [sandstone of coalbeds.] The rock *employed to* form the foundation of

base of the houses of Washington, is a species of gneiss, composed of feldspath, quartz, and mica, of a leafy texture, owing to the abundance and disposition of the mica. It contains primitive sulphurous iron, and also particles of the same metal, which are attracted by the needle. At Fort Washington there is a ferruginous clay, known by the name of bol, which is employed to dye cloth and thread of reddish color. This substance, when heated, attracts the magnetic needle. The moulds of petrified shells of the genus arca, weighing several pounds have been dug up at this place.

Robinson, in his Catalogue of American Mineralogy, furnishes the following for the District of Columbia:—

Flint, on the shores of the Eastern Branch of the Potomac, near the navy yard, in small nodules.

Hornestone, containing organic remains.

Agatized Wood, Woodstone, three miles north from Washington, sometimes invested with minute crystals of quartz, fine specimens, and abundant.

Schorl, in Georgetown, in gneiss.

Lignite and *Phyritical Fossil Wood*, are found abundantly in digging wells.

Iron ore, in the vicinity of the Woodstone locality, in detached masses on the surface. Organic remains in sandstone—abundant.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, ETC.

Though the atmosphere of the District is liable to very sudden changes, in the extremes of heat

and cold, yet from the free circulation of air, and the great abundance of the purest water, this place seems as free from the epidemical diseases, as any in the United States.

Mr. Blodget has, we know not from what authority, estimated the annual deaths in the city of Washington, at one to forty-eight or fifty persons; in New-York, one to forty-four or fifty; in Baltimore, as one to forty-three or forty-nine; at Charleston, one to thirty-five or forty. From whence it would appear that Washington is more healthy than any of those places. In the large cities of Europe, the deaths are estimated at one to twenty-three, and in the smaller towns at one to twenty-eight.

During the autumn, or the fall of the year, bilious fevers prevail in this as in most parts on the Atlantic coast south of New York and Philadelphia. In winter, owing to the sudden changes of the atmosphere, chronic diseases often occur; but these are not confined to this city or its neighborhood.

The soil of the District being generally of a light clay or sand, reflects the rays of the sun with great power, which with the rapid exhalation of the moisture has a very injurious effect.

Intermitting fevers, which are confined to particular spots, seem to originate from the exhalations of the marshes and borders of stagnant waters; though it frequently happens that those who inhabit immediately the borders of those places are exempt from their effects; whilst those who live in the neighboring heights are unhealthy.

The corporation of the city of Washington possess powers to enact laws for the prevention of contagious diseases; and although much has been done for the accomplishment of this object, much yet remains to be done to complete it. Draining the marshes, planting trees, and removing nuisances, ought to be objects of early attention. In the fall and winter of 1814, a very fatal bilious fever prevailed; its effects were, however, chiefly confined to the intemperate and poor. The habitations of the negroes, are, in general, wretched and unhealthy. A very severe intermittent fever also prevailed during the fall of 1821; which arose, no doubt, from the same causes.

Mr. Jefferson has remarked in his "Notes on Virginia," that this climate has undergone a great change in a few years; he says, "that in the year 1780, the Chesapeake bay was solid, from its head to the mouth of the Potomac. At Annapolis, where it is five miles and a quarter over, between the nearest points of land, the ice was from five to seven inches thick quite across, so that loaded wagons went over it." "The extremes of heat and cold, of six degrees below zero, and ninety-eight degrees, are distressing."

During the summer, this place is often visited with terrible thunder gusts; one of the most tremendous occurred on the 25th of August, 1814, (the day the British were in possession of the city.) Notwithstanding the beneficial effects of lightning-conductors as have been clearly proved, yet they are by no means generally used.

By an act of Congress, passed in 1821, the Cor-

poration was empowered to sell certain lots belonging to the public, and to apply the proceeds to filling up the canal near Pennsylvania Avenue, and the swamps in its neighborhood, and for opening the canal in a better situation. This work has been completed in a masterly style.

The longitude of the Capitol was determined in 1821, by calculations made by William Lambert, from observations chiefly made by Wm. Elliot, under the authority of Congress, to be seventy-seven degrees, one minute, and forty-eight seconds west, from the observatory at Greenwich, Eng., and latitude thirty-eight degrees, fifty-five minutes, and forty-eight seconds north; however these observations ought to be verified by corresponding observations made in Europe. And nothing perhaps would more contribute to accomplish this object than the erection of an observatory at Washington, with suitable instruments; and the publication of an astronomical ephemeris, at the seat of government.

By the act of cession by the state of Maryland, foreigners, not citizens, are permitted to hold lands within the territory ceded by her, which will greatly contribute to its population and improvement of that part of the District. The constitution and laws of the states of Maryland and Virginia, served as models of the liberal principles of citizenship established at the metropolis of the American republic. The act of naturalization of the former is as follows:—

"Whereas, the increase of a people is the means to advance the wealth and strength of the state,

and whereas many foreigners, from the lenity of our government, the security afforded by our laws to civil and religious liberty, the mildness of our climate, the fertility of our soil and the advantages of our commerce, may be induced to come and settle in this state, if they were made partakers of the advantages and privileges which the natural-born citizens of the state do enjoy," &c.

In 1797 it was enacted, "That all foreigners who emigrated and settled in Maryland, before the month of July, 1799, and have continued therein, they and their descendants shall be deemed to have been, and to be, citizens of this state, as if they had been natural born subjects." The liberal policy has had the most beneficial effect by introducing amongst us many distinguished foreigners of wealth and talent.

The city of Washington is situated on the Potomac, at the confluence of this river with the Eastern Branch, which formerly bore the name of Anacostia. The design of the city was made by Major L'Enfant, under the direction of General Washington; and the streets were chiefly laid out by Mr. A. Ellicott, and the Messrs. Kings of this city.

From Washington to Philadelphia the distance is - - - - 137 miles.
To Baltimore, - - - 38
To Richmond, - - 123
To Annapolis, - - - 40

It is scarcely possible to imagine a city more beautifully and conveniently situated, than that of Washington. The gently undulating surface of

earth, throws the water into such various directions, as affords the most agreeable assemblage. The rising hills, on each side of the Potomac, are truly picturesque; and as the river admits the passage of vessels of various sizes, their sails are seen gliding through the charming landscape, and complete the delightful scene.

The city extends from northwest to southeast, about four miles and a half, and from east to southwest, about two miles and a half.—The public buildings occupy the most elevated and convenient situations. The waters of Smith's Spring have been conveyed to the capitol in iron pipes, a distance of about two and a half miles; and the waters of certain springs lying to the north of the public offices and President's house, have also been conveyed there.

There has been a great oversight in placing the reservoir on the east front of the capitol, so near to the buildings: it ought to have been placed on the east side of the square to have enjoyed all its benefits. The water could then have been used for watering the grounds by means of hose.—It could have been carried into the capitol; and would serve to protect this and the neighboring buildings against the progress of fire. There would be no difficulty in effecting this; for the source of the spring is thirty feet above the base of the capitol; and the east side of the square is only nine and a half feet above the base; of course there remains twenty and a half feet, in altitude, to spare.

The streets run from north to south, and from east to west, crossing each other at right angles,

with the exception of fifteen, that point to the states of which each bears the name.—The capitol commands the streets called the Maryland, Delaware, and Pennsylvania Avenues; the President's house, those of Pennsylvania, Vermont, New York, and Connecticut; and all these different intersections form eleven hundred and seventy squares. The Pennsylvania Avenue, which stretches in a direct line from Georgetown to the Eastern Branch, passing the President's house to the capitol, is four miles in length, and one hundred and sixty in breadth, between the President's house and the capitol, and one hundred and thirty feet wide east of the President's house and west of the capitol. The streets, which are seventy to one hundred and ten feet wide, will give a fine appearance to the city; but in a region where the summer sun is so intensely hot, and the winter wind so severely cold, narrower streets, affording shade and shelter, would be of greater utility.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN WASHINGTON.

First Ward.—President's House, State Office, Treasury Office, War Office, Navy Office, Episcopal Church, Baptist Church, Friends' Meeting, Market House, and Branch Bank.

Second Ward.—Presbyterian Church, ditto, Methodist ditto, Metropolis Bank, United States Assembly Rooms, Catholic Church, and General Post Office.

Third Ward.—Unitarian Church, First Presbyterian Church, Methodist Episcopal Church,

Methodist Reformed Church, Episcopalian Church, Theatre, City Post Office, Patent Office, City Hall, Jail, Orphan's Assylum, Centre Market, Patriotic Bank, Bank of Washington, and Masonic Hall.

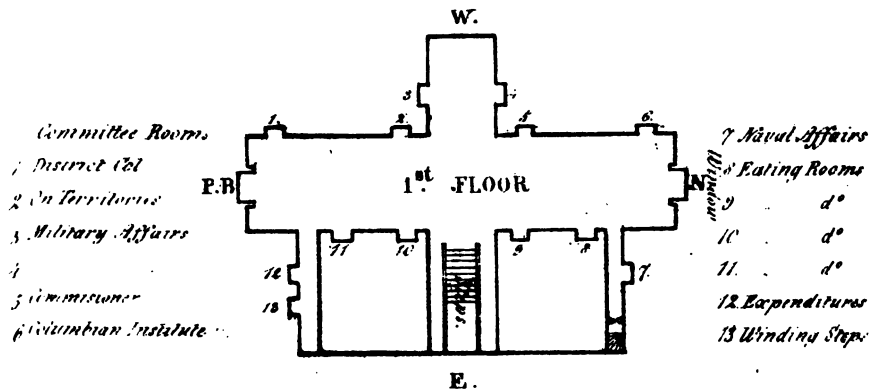
Fourth Ward.—Catholic Church, Presbyterian Church, Capitol, and Market.

Fifth Ward.—Catholic Church, Fort, &c., Tobacco Warehouse, Arsenal, and Penitentiary.

Sixth Ward.—Episcopal Church, Methodist Church, Baptist Church, Navy Yard, &c., Barracks, Magazine, Market, and Masonic Hall.

THE CAPITOL,

Was commenced in 1793 by Mr. Hallet as architect, who was succeeded by Mr. G. Hadfield and Mr. Hoban, who finished the north wing. The charge of the work was then given to Mr. Henry B. Latrobe, (architect) who directed the building of the south wing, and prepared the halls for the reception of Congress. Such portions of the building having been completed as were indispensably necessary for public use, further proceedings were suspended during the embargo, non-intercourse and war; at which time the interior of both wings was destroyed, in an incursion of the enemy. After the close of the war, congress assembled, for several sessions, in a building patriotically raised by the citizens of Washington, for their accommodation. In 1815, Government determined to restore the capitol. The work was *commenced under* B. H. Latrobe, who super-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Committee Rooms
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3 Military Affairs
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5 Commissioner
6 Columbian Institute
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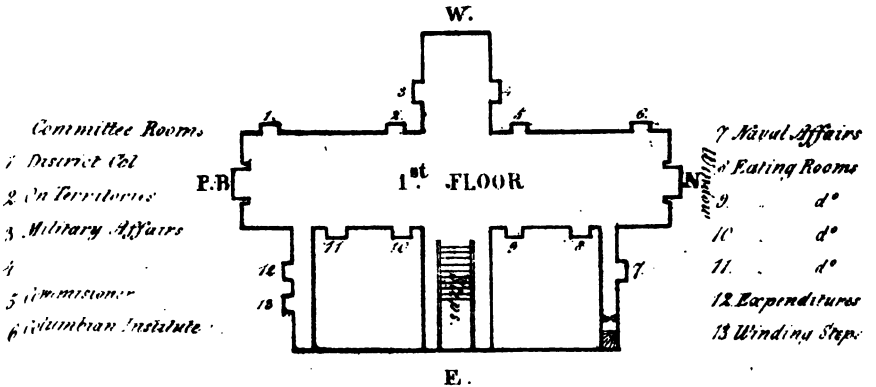
7 Naval Affairs
8 Eating Rooms
9 do
10 do
11 do
12 Expenditures
13 Winding Steps
E.

Capitol.

intended it until December, 1817, when upon his resigning his charge, the further proceedings were entrusted to C. Bulfinch, who proceeded to execute the designs already adopted for the Representatives' Hall and Senate Chamber, and to lay the foundations of the centre, comprising the Rotundo, Library, &c. These have been completed, with the accompanying terraces, gate-ways, lodges, &c., in the course of ten years. Since that time the wings and centre have been completed, and the Capitol of the United States forms one of the finest and most magnificent buildings in the world. The building now exhibits an harmonious whole, imposing for its mass and commanding situation, and well adapted for the important uses for which it is intended. It may be described as follows :—

The Capitol of the United States is situated on an area enclosed by an iron railing, and including thirty acres—the building stands on the western portion of this plat, and commands, by the sudden declivity of the ground, a beautiful and extensive view of the city, of the surrounding heights of Georgetown, &c., and of the windings of the Potomac as far as Alexandria.

The exterior exhibits a rusticated basement, of the height of the first story; the two other stories are comprised in a Corinthian elevation of pilasters and columns—the columns thirty feet in height, form a noble advancing portico, on the east, one hundred and sixty feet in extent—the centre of which is crowned with a pediment of eighty feet span: a receding loggia of one hundred feet extent, distinguishes the centre of the west front.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5 Commissioner
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7 Naval Affairs
8 Eating Rooms
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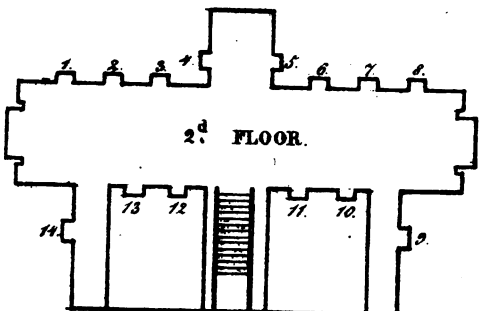
10 d°
11 d°
12 Expenditures
13 Winding Steps

Capitol.

1. Commerce.
2. Post Roads.
3. Ways and Means
4 .....
5 .....
6. Indian Affairs.
7. Military Affairs.



8. Naval Affairs
9. Foreign Affairs
10. Post Office & Post Roads
11 District Columbia
12. Revolutionary Pensions
13. Expenditures N. Dep.
14. Private Land claims

Capitol.

The building is surrounded by a balustrade of stone and covered with a lofty dome in the centre, and a flat dome on each wing.

Dimensions of the Capitol of the United States, and its Grounds.

The ground within the iron railing, 30 acres. Length of Foot Walk, outside of railing ¾ of a mile and 185 feet.

The building is as follows:

Length of front, - - - -	352 feet 4 inches.	
Depth of wings, - - - -	121 do. 6 do.	
East Projection and Steps, - -	65 do.	
West do. do. - - -	83 do.	
Covering 1½ acre, and 1820 feet.		
Height of Wings to top of Balustrade,	70 feet.	
Height to top of Centre dome,	145 do.	
Representatives' Room, greatest length,	95 do.	
Representatives' Room, greatest height,	60 do.	
Senate Chamber, greatest length, -	74 do.	
Senate Chamber, greatest height, -	42 do.	
Great Central Rotundo, 96 ft in diameter,	96 feet high.	
The North Wing was commenced in 1793, and finished in 1800, cost, -		$480,262 57*
South Wing commenced in 1803, and finished 1808, cost, -		308,808 41
Centre Building commenced in 1818, and finished in 1827 and cost, -		957,647 35
Cost of building the Capitol		$1,746,718 33

* Including all alterations to 1814.

The Representatives' Room is in the second story of the south wing—is semicircular, in the form of the ancient Grecian theatre—the chord of the longest dimension is ninety-six feet—the height, to the highest point of the domical ceiling is sixty feet. This room is surrounded by twenty-four columns

of veriegated native marble, or *breccia*, from the banks of the Potomac, with capitals of white Italian marble, carved after a specimen of the Corinthian order, still remaining among the ruins of Athens; which stand on a base of freestone and support a magnificent dome painted in a very rich and splendid style, to represent that of the Pantheon of Rome, and executed by an interesting young Italian artist, named Bonani, who died here a few years ago. In the centre of this dome is erected, to admit the light from above, a handsome cupola, from which is suspended a massy bronze gilt chandelier, of immense weight, which reaches within ten feet of the floor of the chamber. The Speaker's chair is elevated and canopied, and on a level with the *loggia* or promenade for the members, consisting of columns and pilasters of marble and stone. Above this, and under a sweeping arch near the dome, is placed the *model* of a colossal figure of *Liberty*, by Causici, (in plaster,) on the entablature beneath is sculptured an American eagle, (in stone) just ready to fly; copied from nature by an Italian sculptor of high reputation, who has left but this single specimen of his talents in this country.

The artist, Segnior Valaperti, was but a short time in America, the most of which he spent in Washington. He was retiring in his habits, and of a melancholy temperament, associating with few persons, and with those but seldom. Soon after the completion of this *chef d'œuvre* he disappeared, in a mysterious manner, and has never been heard of since. About a month after his dis-

appearance a body was found in the Potomac, which was thought from certain resemblances, to be his, (though this was never satisfactorily ascertained,) and hence it has been conjectured that in a fit of melancholy, he threw himself into the river, and thus put an end to his unhappy life.—Such has often been the melancholy fate of genius.

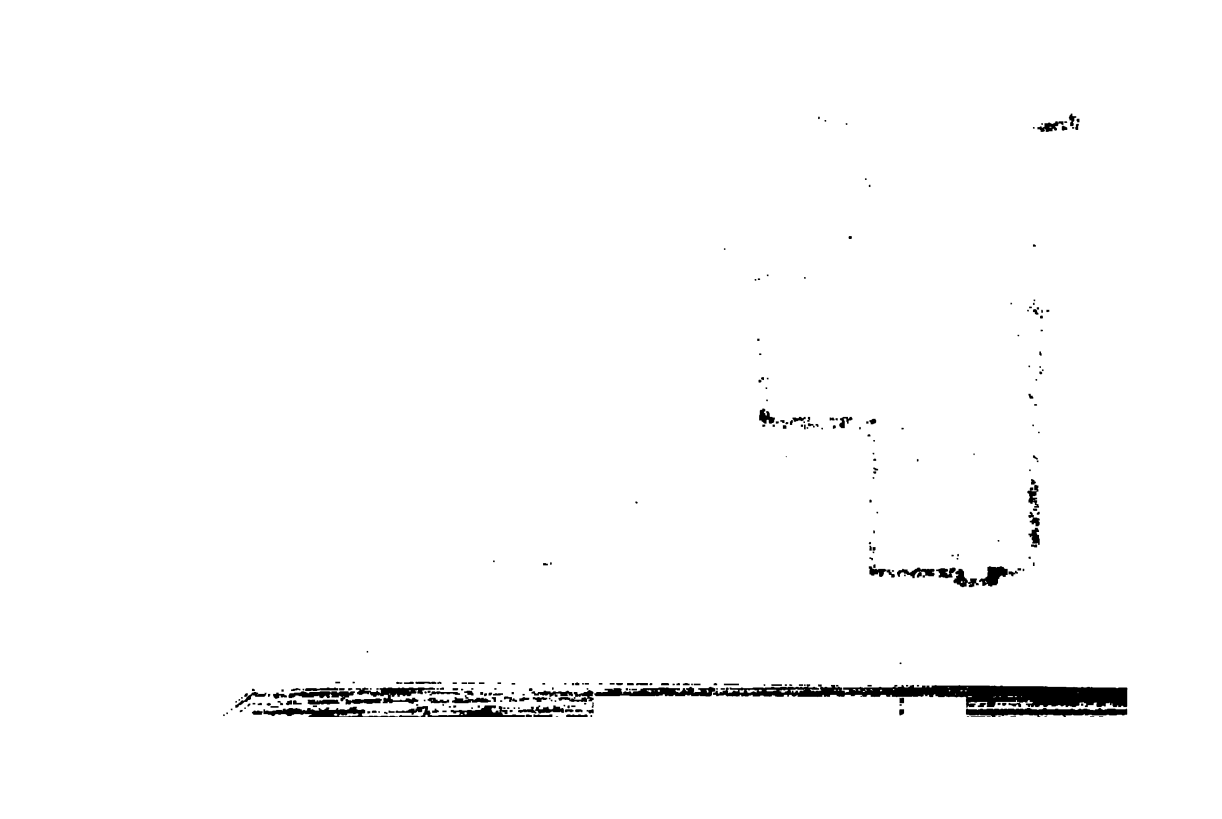
In front of the chair, and immediately over *the entrance*, stands a beautiful statue in marble representing *History*, recording the events of the nation. She is placed on a winged car, which is in the act of rolling over the globe, on which is figured, in basso relievo, the signs of the Zodiac, and the wheel of the car is the face of *the clock* of the Hall, finely designed and beautifully executed. The whole was done by Segnior Franzoni, another meritorious Italian artist, who also died in this city. Between the columns is suspended fringed drapery of crimsoned marines, festooned near the gallery, to limit the sound and hearing. A magnificent portrait of Lafayette, at full length, painted by a French artist, and a most admirable likeness of that patriot, decorates a panel on one side the loggia, and indicates to the legislative body to whom it has been presented, that the corresponding panel on the opposite side could not be more appropriately filled than by the portrait of *him* who achieved the liberties and secured the independence of his country. Between the columns, at their base, are placed sofas for the accommodation of those who are privilege to enter the Hall, and within the bar, in a semicircle fronting the Speaker's chair, are seated the members of the House, and each of whom

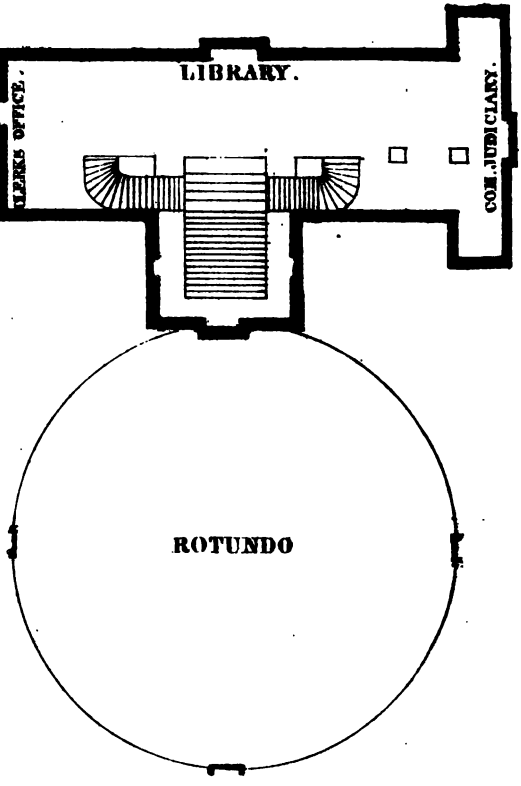
is furnished with a mahogany desk, armed chair and writing materials.

* The *Senate Chamber* in the north wing is of the same semicircular form—seventy-five feet in its greatest length and forty-five high—a screen of Ionic columns, with capitals, after those of the temple of Minerva Polias, support a gallery to the east, and form a loggia below—and a new gallery of iron pillars and railings of a light and elegant structure, projects from the circular walls—the dome ceiling is enriched with square caissons of stucco.

The walls are covered with straw coloured drapery, between small pilasters of marble in the wall. Columns of *breccia* or Potomac marble, support the eastern gallery.

The upper gallery on the east side was removed in 1828, and a light, airy, and beautiful one as mentioned above, erected along the simicircle fronting the President's chair, supported on small iron columns, handsomely bronzed, with a railing in front, of the same material and colour. The removal of the dark and heavy mass of stone which formed the upper gallery has thrown into the chamber a proper degree of light, which it wanted before ; and the new and tasteful gallery renders it more convinient to the members, by accommodating those who would otherwise be on the floor.—The access to it, however, is somewhat objectionable, as are most of the stair-cases in the building. They are rather confined and dark, for so spacious and magnificent an edifice as the Capitol. A stair-case is susceptible of great architectural beauty ; and the construc-





Capitol.

tion of such a building the opportunity to display that beauty should not have been neglected.

The *Rotundo* occupies the centre, and is ninety-six feet in diameter, and ninety-six high. This is the principal entrance from the east portico and west stair, and leads to the legislative halls and library. This room is divided in its circuit into panels, by lofty Grecian pilasters or antæ, which support a bold entablature, ornamented with wreaths of olive —a hemispherical dome arises above, filled with large plain caissons, like those of the Pantheon at Rome. The panels of the circular wall are appropriated to paintings and bas relieves of historical subjects. We shall begin with the sculpture:

1.—*Preservation of Capt. Smith by Pocahontas.*

The group, in the panel over the western entrance of the rotundo, was executed by Mr. Capellano, who, like Mr. Causici, was a pupil of the celebrated Canova. This panel contains a group of five figures, representing the moment when Captain Smith was in the act of being despatched by the order of Powhatan, but was saved by the generous interposition of Pocahontas, the daughter of the chief. Capt. Smith, in his narrative, furnishes the following sketch of this incident—which took place in "1606:"—

"Having feasted him (Capt. Smith) after their best barbarous manner they could, a long consultation was held, but the conclusion was, two great stones were brought before Powhatan: then as many as could lay hands on him dragged him to them, and

thereon layed his head, and *being ready with their clubs to beat out his brains, Pocahontas*, the king's dearest daughter, when no entreaty could prevail, *got his head in her arms, and layed her own upon his to save him from death:* whereat the emperor (Powhatan) was contented he should live to make him hatchets, and her bells, beads and copper."

This design is partly taken from a rude engraving of this event, in the first edition of Smith's History of Virginia. Capt. Smith, attired in the military dress of the age, is represented reclining on his elbow, with his body extended on the ground, ready to receive the death-blow from the war-mace of an Indian who stands near his head. The chief (Powhatan) who is seated in the centre behind, is motioning with his hand, in consequence of the interposition of his daughter, who is hanging over Smith to protect him from the blow, to another Indian, who stands at the feet of the captive, ready to assist his companion in completing the work of death. The war-mace of the Indian is, however, resting on his shoulder. Why then is the command given to him, and not to the other, who is preparing to strike? Although the composition of this group is good, and the figures very well executed, yet there is an evident want of truth in their delineation and costume. The face and head-dress of Pocahontas are somewhat Grecian, and the features of Powhatan are less like an Indian than an European.—The whole piece is certainly very rich and ornamental; but the objections made, will, we think, strike every one who sees it, and may

hereafter present no little difficulty—when the progress of civilization, the increase of white population, and other causes, shall have reduced the children of the forest to a small and scanty remnant—in ascertaining which is the true representation of the Indian physiognomy, form, and costume, from the specimens thus furnished by our artists.—At present, it may easily be determined; but hereafter, when the Indian shall have disappeared from our wilds, it will be next to impossible to decide, by a reference to the figures, sculptured in the panels of the Rotundo, between which so great a discrepancy appears to exist.

2—*Landing of the Pilgrims on Plymouth Rock*

On the panel over the door leading to the Eastern Portico, the subject of Mr. Causici's chisel is intended to commemorate the landing of the Pilgrims on Plymouth Rock. The group consists of four figures, in bold relief—the "Pilgrim," his wife and child, and an Indian. The Pilgrim, in the costume of the early part of the sixteenth century, is represented in the act of stepping from the prow of the boat, to receive from the hands of an Indian, in a kneeling attitude, on the rock before him, an ear of corn, tendered by the native in the most friendly manner. A mixed expression of hesitancy and gratitude is visible in the countenance of the Pilgrim, who appears to doubt the sincerity of the Indian, whose aboriginal features form a fine contrast to those of the Puritanical, and suffering adventurer. Behind, in the boat, looking towards heaven, *with an eye and attitude* of devotional grati-

tude, for the deliverance from the sufferings and hardships of the voyage, stands his wife, whose interesting countenance bears marks of those "watchings and fastings" shared in common with the intrepid band. Near her, their little son, actuated by the mingled emotions of fear and wonder, holds his father's arm, and seems desirous to prevent his landing. The Indian is happily met face to face by the Pilgrim, seated on the rock, and in front of the prow of the boat, freighted with the adventurers, inscribed "1620." The prominent features of the Pilgrim are probably the best executed in the group, though we are aware that the Indian, who is a very striking object in the composition of the picture, from his brawny form and his peculiar position on the rock, appears in bolder relief, and may, by many, be viewed with most gratification.—It is stated in the History of New England, and it may not be out of place here to repeat it, that the identical rock on which the Pilgrims first landed, has been broken up into fragments, and one part of it placed in the centre of the town of Plymouth, where it is known by the name of "Forefather's Rock," and is visited with a degree of veneration by all New Englanders.

3.—*Conflict between Boon and the Indians.*

On the panel over the door leading to the Representatives' Hall, Daniel Boon, (the pioneer and intrepid backwoodsman,) in his hunting shirt, is the hero of the group, which consists of three figures, himself and two Indians.

The scene, from the boughs of a forest tree waving

over the heads of the figures, is intended to carry the mind of the spectator into the recesses of the wilderness, where it is supposed the occurrence, which the work commemorates, took place. Boon having just discharged his rifle, and despatched an Indian, who lies coiled up at his feet, is instantly attacked by another, who aims a deadly blow with his tomahawk, which Boon averts, by elevating his rifle with his left hand, while his right draws the "long-knife," or *couteau de chasse*, which is to terminate the dreadful combat—drawing, at the same time, his arm a little back, to give force to the fatal thrust, aimed at the warrior's heart—his Indian antagonist brandishing in his right hand the deadly tomahawk, ready to descend with fatal vengeance.

The attitude of the dead Indian at the foot is well executed. He reclines on his side, with his knees drawn up towards his breast, and his head resting on his hands which he seems to have placed, open, one above the other. Strong contortions are visible on his countenance—his eyes are closed in death, and about his lips revenge is plainly imprinted, while in his side is seen the gaping wound that laid him prostrate. A more natural counterfeit of death is seldom produced.

All these figures are of colossal size. The first idea that strikes the observer, on viewing this composition, is the extraordinary action which the artist has thrown into the piece: the bold relief which the chisel affords, in executing the human figure, is here employed to great advantage: the intrepidity and resolution of Boon's countenance, appears to

they might otherwise have produced. The countenance and dress of the Pilgrim, and the form and attitude of the Indians in the first group mentioned, are not exactly such as we might have expected from the genius of Mr. Causici. The Pilgrim looks rather too insignificant, and the Indian is too colossal, and his attitude too awkward. But the physiognomy and character of the savage are well portrayed in all his Indian figures. Both he and Mr. Capellano have fallen into a gross error in giving them so much muscle, and in placing the muscle, in some instances, in the wrong place. It is found upon a close and accurate examination, that the body of a male Indian is as smooth, and devoid of every appearance of muscle, as that of the most delicate white female: and this may be easily accounted for from the indolent and inactive lives they usually lead. The labor that would give exercise to their muscles, and render them prominent, is thrown upon the female, whose destiny it is to perform all the toil and drudgery which appertain to that rude and miserable condition of society."

DESCRIPTION OF THE FOUR PICTURES,

From Revolutionary Subjects, painted by order of the Government of the United States, by Col. Trumbull.

NOTE.—The following facts are condensed from an "account of the circumstances," which gave birth to their origin—*Col. Trumbull*, the Artist was one of the Aids-de-Camp of *Gen. Washington* in the first year of the Revolution, (1775,) and in the succeeding year 1776, was deputy Adjutant

General of the Northern Department under Gen. Gates. Having a natural taste for drawing, in which he had already made some progress, Col. Trumbull took the resolution of cultivating that talent, with the hope of thus binding his name to the great events of the revolution, by becoming the graphic historiographer, of them, and of his early comrades.

With this view, he devoted himself to the study of the Art of Painting, first in America, and afterwards in Europe; and in the year 1786, he produced in London, his first considerable historical work, the death of Gen. Warren, at the battle of Bunker's Hill.

John Adams, afterwards President of the United States, was at that time their Minister to London, and Thomas Jefferson held the same rank in Paris: the Artist was known to both these eminent men, and this his first patriotic work of Art, was seen and appreciated by both: he communicated to them his intention of painting a series of pictures, in commemoration of the principal events of the Revolution, preserving, as far as possible, faithful portraits of those who had been conspicuous actors in the various scenes, as well as accurate details of the arms, dresses, and manners of the times, with all of which he had been familiar.

In the autumn of 1789, the Artist returned to America, to pursue his patriotic work. He found President Washington, and many other distinguished characters in New York, then the seat of government, and having procured their portraits in the several compositions for which they were in-

tended, he traveled through various parts of the country from New Hampshire to South Carolina, in search of others; and, in 1794, had nearly completed the collection of portraits, views of places, and all the various materials necessary to the execution of his plan.

In the year 1816, Congress was pleased to pass a resolution authorizing him to execute the four works which are now to be described, just thirty years after he had painted the Battle of Bunker's Hill.

These paintings, therefore, are not to be regarded as having their origin in that resolution. They already had long existed, and little more was required than to give to the small prototypes larger and more conspicuous dimensions. Had not the preparatory steps been already taken, the work would have been impracticable, for even then most of the characters were dead, scenes, dresses, arms, and manners were all changed, and it was impossible for human art to have produced any other than pictures of the imagination, destitute of that *authenticity* and *truth*, which give to these works their *peculiar value*.

Few men now doubt the powerful moral effect produced on the human mind by the art of painting, when devoted, as it is here, to the commemoration of great events and eminent men. No American can contemplate these scenes of national glory, thus brought distinctly before the eye in all the resemblance of reality, without feeling a strong impulse to emulate in some laudable effort, the virtues of his forefathers. It must require a powerful

exertion of depraved principles to pass from the contemplation of these great examples of pure, unbending, incorruptible patriotism and self-devotion, to the perpetration of any base or selfish purpose.

Panel No. 1.—Declaration of Independence.

To preserve the resemblance of the men who were the authors of the Declaration of Independence, signed on the 4th of July, 1776, was an essential object of this painting. Important difficulties presented themselves to the artist at the outset, for although only ten years had then elapsed since the date of the event, it was already difficult to ascertain who were the individuals to be represented. Should he consider the fact of having been actually present in the room on the 4th of July, indispensable? Should he omit those, only, who were in favor of, and reject those who were opposed to the act? Where a person was dead, and no authentic portrait could be obtained, should he admit ideal heads? These were the questions on which Mr. Adams and Mr. Jefferson were consulted, and they concurred in the advice, that with regard to the characters to be introduced, the signatures of the original act which is still preserved in the office of state,) ought to be the general guide. That portraits ought, however, to be admitted of those who were opposed to, and of course did not sign, as well as of those who voted in favor of the Declaration, and did sign it, particularly John Dickinson, of Delaware, author of the Farmer's Letters, who

was the most eloquent and powerful opposer of the measure; not indeed of its principle, but of the fitness of the act at that time, which he considered premature. And they particularly recommended, that wherever it was possible, the artist should obtain his portrait from the living persons; that where any one was dead, he should be careful to copy the finest portrait that could be obtained; but in case of death, where none could be obtained (and there were many such instances, for anterior to the revolution the arts had been very little attended to, except in one or two of the cities,) he should by no means admit any ideal representation, lest, it being known that some such were to be found in the painting, a doubt of the truth of others should be excited in the minds of posterity; and that, in short, absolute authenticity should be attempted, as far as it could be attained.

The artist was governed by this advice, and spared neither labour nor expense in obtaining his portraits from the living men. Mr. Adams was painted in London; Mr. Jefferson in Paris; Mr. Hancock and Samuel Adams, in Boston; Mr. Edward Rutledge, in Charleston, South Carolina; Mr. Wythe, at Williamsburgh, in Virginia; Mr. Barlett, at Exeter, in New Hampshire, &c. &c.

In order to give some variety to his composition, he found it necessary to depart from the usual practice of reporting an act, and has made the whole committee of five, advance to the table of the president, to make their report, instead of having the chairman to rise in his place for the purpose: the silence and solemnity of the scene,

offered such real difficulties to a picturesque and agreeable composition, as to justify, in his opinion, this departure from custom and perhaps fact. Silence and solemnity he thought essential to the dignity of the subject. The dresses are faithfully copied from the costume of the time.

The room is copied from that in which Congress held their sessions at the time, such as it was before the spirit of innovation laid unhallowed hands upon it, and violated its venerable walls by modern improvement, as it is called.

The artist also took the liberty of embellishing the back ground, by suspending upon the wall, military flags and trophies, such as had been taken from the enemy at St. John's, Chambly, &c., and probably were actually placed in the hall.

The statues of PEACE and WAR, placed in niches, one on the east side of the door, on the east side of the Rotundo, executed by Persico. They are of colossal size, and of the most beautifully white marble. They do great honour to the artist and to the country which patronized him. *Peace* is a sweet and graceful figure, holding in one hand the olive branch, looking towards War. *War* stands a-tip-toe, with his hand upon his sword, but seems listening to Peace: both figures correctly represent the policy of the nation.

Names of those, of whom Portraits are preserved in the Paintings of the Declaration of Independence.

1 George Wythe, Virginia.
2 William Whipple, N. H.
3 Josiah Bartlett, N. Hamp.
4 Benjamin Harrison, Va.
5 Thomas Lynch South Ca.
6 Richard Henry Lee, Va.
7 Samuel Adams, Mass.
8 George Clinton, N. York.
9 William Paca, Maryland.
10 Samuel Chase, Maryland.
11 Lewis Morris, New-York.
12 William Floyd, N. York.
13 Arthur Middleton, S. Ca.
14 Thomas Hayward, S. Ca.
15 Charles Carrol, Maryland.
16 George Walton, Georgia.
17 Robert Morris, Penn.
18 Thomas Willing, Penn.
19 Benjamin Rush, Penn.
20 Elbridge Gerry, Mass.
21 Robt. Treat Payne, Mass.
22 Abraham Clark, N. J.
23 Stephen Hopkins, R. I.
24 William Ellery, R. I.
25 George Clymer, Penn.
26 William Hooper, N. Ca.
27 Joseph Hewes, North Ca.
28 James Wilson, Penn.
29 Francis Hopkinson, N. J.
30 John Adams, Mass.
31 Roger Sherman, Conn.
32 Robt. R. Livingston, N. Y.
33 Thomas Jefferson, Va.
34 Benjamin Franklin, Penn.
35 Richard Stockton, N. J.
36 Francis Lewis, N. York.
37 John Witherspoon, N. J.
38 Sam'l Huntington, Conn.
39 William Williams, Conn.
40 Oliver Wolcott, Conn.
41 John Hancock, Mass.
42 Charles Thompson, Penn.
43 George Reed, Delaware.
44 John Dickinson, Del.
45 Edward Rutledge, S. Ca.
46 Thomas Mc Kean, Penn.
47 Philip Livingston, N. Y.

Panel No. 2—Surrender of General Burgoyne.

The spring of 1777, found Gen. St. Clair occupying the extensive works of Ticonderoga, with only three thousand men, all the force that could be spared for the defence of that point.

On the first of July, Gen. Burgoyne appeared before the place, at the head of eight thousand men, and immediately occupied Mount Hope, on

the left of our position, distant about one thousand yards from the old French lines, so memorable for the defeat of Gen. Abercrombie in 1757. He was thus master of the outlet of Lake George, and on the next night he occupied the summit of Sugar loaf Hill, with several pieces of heavy artillery, and from that moment it became unavoidably necessary to abandon Ticonderoga; this was effected in the course of the following day, by Gen. St. Clair, with as little loss or disorder as could be expected under such circumstances, and the troops commenced their retreat, on the east of the lake, and after various skirmishes and some loss, fell back as far as Stillwater, on the North River, twenty miles above Albany; here they were met by reinforcements, and halted, and Gen. Gates again assumed the command.

Gen. St. Clair was very severely censured for thus losing this important post. But his means were entirely inadequate to its defence, and he merited applause for having extricated himself with so little loss, from a very difficult situation, and for having saved the garrison, which formed the nucleus of that force which, before the close of the campaign, reversed its character.

Gen. Burgoyne followed up his success with great caution, advancing slowly, and bringing on his entire park of artillery, with all its attirail—and it was not until September that he approached Gen. Gates, at Stillwater, where a partial and indecisive action took place on the 20th. On the 7th of October, a decisive affair took place at Behmus's Heights. On the 8th, Gen. Burgoyne found his situation so

critical, that he abandoned his camp, and commenced a retreat towards Canada; but finding bad roads, broken bridges, and hostile parties posted at every disputable point, and hovering around him on all sides, he halted, and took post at Saratoga, where, on the 17th, his army surrendered to the American forces under Gen. Gates.

The painting represents Gen. Burgoyne, attended by Gen. Phillips, and followed by other officers, arriving near the marquée of Gen. Gates.

Gen. Gates has advanced a few steps from the entrance to meet his prisoner, who, with General Phillips, has dismounted, and is in the act of offering his sword, which Gen. Gates declines to receive, and invites them to enter, and partake of refreshments. A number of the principal officers of the American army are assembled near their general.

The confluence of Fish Creek and the North River, where the British left their arms, is shown in the distance, near the head of Col. Scammell; the troops are indistinctly seen crossing the creek and the meadows, under the direction of Colonel (since Governor) Lewis, then quarter master-general, and advancing towards the fore-ground—they disappear behind the wood, which serves to relieve the three principal figures; and again appear (grenadiers, without arm sand accoutrements) under the left hand of Gen. Gates. Officers on horseback, American, British, and German, precede the head of the column, and form an interesting cavalcade following the dismounted generals, and connecting the different parts of the picture.

Portraits of the following Officers are introduced, the numbers refer to the outline heads in the key, beginning on the left of the spectator.

1 Major Lithgow, of Mass.
2 Colonel Cilly, N. Hamp.
3 General Starks, N. H.
4 Captain Seymour, Conn. of Sheldon's horse.
5 Major Hull, Mass.
6 Colonel Greaton, Mass.
7 Major Dearborn, N. H.
8 Colonel Scammell, N. H.
9 Col. Lewis, Q. M. G. N. Y.
10 Maj. Gen. Philips, Brit.
11 Lt. Gen. Burgoyne, Brit.
12 Gen. Baron Reidesel, Ger.
13 Col. Wilkinson, Deputy Adjutant Gen. American.
14 General Gates.
15 Col. Prescott, Massachusetts Volunteer.
16 Colonel Morgan, Virginia Riflemen.
17 Brig. Gen. Rufus Putnam, Massachusetts.
18 Lt. Col. John Brooks, late Gov. of Massachusetts.
19 Rev. Mr. Hitchcock, Chaplain, Rhode Island.
20 Major Robert Troup, Aid-de-Camp, New York.
21 Major Haskell, Mass.
22 Major Armstrong, Aid-de-Camp, now General.
23 Maj. Gen. Philip Schuyler, Albany.
24 Brig. Gen. Glover, Mass.
25 Brig. Gen. Whipple, New Hampshire Militia.
26 Major Matthew Clarkson, Aid-de-Camp, N. York.
27 Major Ebenezer Stevens, Mass. Com'dg the Art'lry.

Panel No. 3.—*Surrender of the British Army, commanded by Lord Cornwallis, at Yorktown, in Virginia, October* 19, 1781.

The success of this officer in the southern states, during the years 1780 and 1781; the capture of Charleston, the victory of Camden, and various minor successes, by which almost every part of Georgia, and South and North Carolina, had been successively occupied by the British troops, had seriously threatened the ruin of American Independence.

In 1781, Lord Cornwallis, regarding his presence as no longer essential to the complete reduction of the three Southern states, marched with the principal part of the force into Virginia, where for some time his success was almost equally rapid and complete; but the admirable combined movement of Gen. Washington, and our French allies, from the North, and of the Count de Grasse, with the fleet and army of France, from the West Indies, turned the scale, and rendered it necessary for him to shut himself up in Yorktown, and attempt to defend himself there, until he could receive relief from New York. This hope, however, failed him, and on the 19th of October he surrendered his forces to the combined armies of America and France.

The honour of marching out of the town with colours flying, &c. &c., which had been refused to Gen. Lincoln, when during the preceding campaign he had surrendered Charleston, was now refused to Lord Cornwallis; the terms of the capitulation dictated at Charleston were now insisted on, and Gen. Lincoln was appointed to superintend the submission of the British at Yorktown, in the same manner as that of the American troops at Charleston had been conducted about eighteen months before.

The American troops were drawn up on the right of the road leading into Yorktown; Gen. Washington and the American general officers on the right. The French troops on the opposite side of the road facing them; Gen. Rochambeau and the principal officers of the French navy and army on

the left. The British troops marched out of town, "with shouldered arms, colours cased, and drums beating a British and German march," passed between the two lines of victorious troops, to a place appointed, where they grounded their arms, left them, and returned unarmed to their quarters in the town.

The painting represents the moment when the principal officers of the British army, conducted by Gen. Lincoln, are passing the two groups of American and French generals, and entering between the two lines of the victors; by this means the principal officers of the three nations are brought near together, so as to admit of distinct portraits. In the centre of the painting, in the distance, are seen the entrance of the town, with the captured troops marching out, following their officers: and also, a distant glimpse of York River, and the entrance of the Chesapeake Bay, as seen from the spot.

The Portraits of the French Officers were obtained in Paris in 1787, *and were painted from the living men, in the house of Mr. Jefferson, then Minister to France from the United States.*

1 Count Deuxponts, Col. of French Infantry.
2 Duke de Laval Montmorency, Col. of French Infantry.
3 Count Custine, Colonel of French Infantry.
4 Duke de Lauzun, Col. of Cavalry, French.
5 General Choizy.
6 Viscount Viomenil.
7 Marquis de St. Simon.
8 Count Fersen, Aid-de-Camp of Count Rochambeau.
9 Count Charles Damas, Aid-de-Camp of Count Rochambeau.
10 Marquis Chastellux.
11 Baron Viomenil.
12 Count de Barras, Admiral.
13 Count de Grasse, Admiral
14 Ct. Rochambeau, Gen. en Chef des Francais.
15 General Lincoln.
16 Col. Ebenezer Stevens, of the American Artillery.
17 Gen. Washington, Commander-in-Chief.
18 Thos. Nelson, Governor of Virginia.
19 Marquis La Fayette.
20 Baron Steuben,
21 Col. Cobb, Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Washington.
22 Col. Trumbull, Secretary to Gen. Washington.
23 Major Gen. James Clinton, New York.
24 General Gist, Maryland.
25 Gen. Anthony Wayne, Pennsylvania.
26 General Hand, Adjutant Gen., Pennsylvania.
27 Gen. Peter Muhlenburg, Pennsylvania.
28 Major Gen. Henry Knox, Commander of Artillery.
29 Lt. Col. E. Huntington, Acting Aid-de-Camp of General Lincoln.
30 Col. Timothy Pickering, Quarter Master General.
31 Col. Alexander Hamilton, Commanding Light Infantry.
32 Col. John Laurens, of South Carolina.
33 Col. Walter Stuart, of Philadelphia.
34 Col. Nicholas Fish, of New York.

Panel No. 4.—Resignation of General Washington, at Annapolis, December 23, 1783.

After taking an affectionate leave of his old comrades, at New York, accompanied by only two of them, Gen. Washington proceeded to Annapolis, where congress was then sitting, and there resigned his commission, into the hands of twenty-three powerless men, divested himself of all authority, and retired to private life.

The following impressive history of the scene, is copied from the Journal of congress—and has been the basis of the picture. One further circumstance deserves notice, not so much from its importance, as for its singularity. Thomas Mifflin, then president of congress, and into whose hands the General resigned his commission, had been, in 1775, his first aid-de-camp, and he who painted the picture had been his second.

Extract from the Journal of Congress, Dec. 23, 1783.

According to order, His Excellency the commander-in-chief, was admitted to a public audience, and being seated, the President, after a pause, informed him, that the United States in congress assembled, were prepared to receive his communications; whereupon he arose, and addressed Congress as follows:

"*Mr. President*, The great events on which my resignation depended, having at length taken place, I have now the honor of offering my sincere con-

gratulations to Congress, and of presenting myself before them, to surrender into their hands the trust committed to me, and to claim the indulgence of retiring from the service of my country.

Happy in the confirmation of our independence and sovereignty, and pleased with the opportunity afforded the United States, of becoming a respectable nation, I resign with satisfaction the appointment I accepted with diffidence—a diffidence in my abilities to accomplish so arduous a task; which however was superseded by a confidence in the rectitude of our cause, the support of the Supreme Power of the union, and the patronage of Heaven.

The successful termination of the war has verified the most sanguine expectations; and my gratitude for the interposition of Providence, and the assistance I have received from my countrymen, increases with every review of the momentous contest.

While I repeat my obligations to the army in general, I should do injustice to my own feelings not to acknowledge, in this place, the peculiar services and distinguished merits of the gentlemen who have been attached to my person during the war. It was impossible the choice of confidential officers to compose my family should have been more fortunate. Permit me, sir, to recommend in particular, those who have continued in the service to the present moment, as worthy of the favourable notice and patronage of Congress.

I consider it an indispensable duty to close this last act of my official life, by commending the in-

terests of our dearest country to the protection of Almighty God, and those who have the superintendence of them to his holy keeping.

Having now finished the work assigned me, I retire from the great theatre of action, and bidding an affectionate farewell to this august body, under whose orders I have so long acted, I here offer my commission, and take my leave of all the employments of public life."

He then advanced and delivered to the president his commission, with a copy of his address, and having resumed his place, the president returned him the following answer:

Sir, The United States in congress assembled, receive with emotions too affecting for utterance, the solemn resignation of the authorities under which you have led their troops with success, through a perilous and a doubtful war; called by your country to defend its invaded rights, you accepted the sacred charge, before it had formed alliances, and whilst it was without funds or a government to support you; you have conducted the great military contest with wisdom and fortitude, invariably regarding the rights of the civil power through all disasters and changes. You have, by the love and confidence of your fellow citizens, enabled them to display their martial genius, and transmit their fame to posterity. You have persevered, till these United States, aided by a magnanimous king and nation, have been enabled, under a just Providence, to close the war in freedom, safety and indepen-

dence; on which happy event we sincerely join you in congratulation.

Having defended the standard of liberty in this new world—having taught a lesson useful to those who inflict, and to those who feel oppression—you retire from the great theatre of action, with the blessings of your fellow citizens; but the glory of your virtues will not terminate with your military command—it will continue to animate remotest ages.

We feel, with you, our obligations to the army in general, and will particularly charge ourselves with the interests of those confidential officers, who have attended your person to this affecting moment.

We join you in commending the interest of our dearest country to the protection of Almighty God, beseeching him to dispose the hearts and minds of its citizens to improve the opportunity afforded them, of becoming a happy and respectable nation. And for you we address to him our earnest prayers, that a life, so beloved, may be fostered with all his care; that your days may be as happy as they have been illustrious; and that he will finally give you that reward which this world cannot give.

The following is a List of the Portraits which are introduced, the numbers refer to the outline heads in the key.

1 Thomas Mifflin, of Penn. —President, Member of Congress.
2 Chs. Thompson, of Pa. do.
3 Elbridge Gerry, of Massachusetts. do.
4 Hugh Williamson, of N. Carolina. do.
5 Samuel Osgood of Massachusetts. do.
6 Ed. Mc Comb, of Del. do.
7 George Partridge, of Massachusetts, do.
8 Edward Lloyd, Md. do.
9 R. D. Spaight, N. Ca. do.
10 Benj. Hawkins, N. C. do.
11 A. Foster, N. H. do.
12 Thomas Jefferson, Va. do.
13 Arthur Lee, Virginia. do.
14 David Howell, R. I. do.
15 James Munroe, Va. do.
16 Jacob Reid, S. Ca. do.
17 James Madison, Virginia—(Spectator.)
18 William Ellery, R. Island, Member of Congress.
19 Jeremiah Townley Chase, Maryland, do.
20 S. Hardy, Virginia, do.
21 Charles Morris, Pa. do.
22 General Washington. do.
23 Col. Benjamin Walker.
24 Col. David Humphreys, Aid-de-Camps.
25 Gen. Smallwood, Maryland, (Spectator.)
26 Gen. Otho Holland Williams, Maryland, do.
27 Col. Samuel Smith, Maryland, do.
28 Col. John E. Howard, Md. Baltimore. do.
29 Charles Carroll—and two daughters, Md. do.
30 Mrs. Washington, and her three grand children, do.
31 Daniel, of St. Thomas Jenifer, Maryland, do.

The subjects which Col. Trumbull has selected for the pencil, as well as the masterly execution of these grand historical works, are of such a character as will bear a frequent examination, without becoming tedious to the spectator. New lights and shades—new attitudes, peculiarity of features, and expression of countenance, are discovered at

each review, evincing the genius and skill of the artist.

The Declaration of Independence is certainly a very grand picture, and is said to be very accurate in its delineations of the numerous portraits it embraces. Col. Trumbull was himself a revolutionary officer, holding a rank and station which rendered him familiar with the countenances he has portrayed; and of the memorable events to which his pencil has added new lustre and still greater celebrity, he can say with the poet—

Quæque ipse vidi,
Et quorum pars magna fui.

Enjoying such peculiar advantages, and possessing all the other requisites for a historical painter, Col. Trumbull has erected a monument which will perpetuate his own fame, and reflect credit upon the reputation of the country.

In January 1828, a resolution was introduced to the House of Representatives of the United States, the object of which was to employ Mr. Alston, the painter, to make a picture of the battle of New Orleans, for the use of the nation.—This gave rise to a debate, in which Mr. Randolph took a part, and in the course of his remarks he was very severe upon these national paintings. Col. Trumbull was then at Washington. It is not surprising that he felt deeply injured by the acrimony of the attack, especially as Mr. Randolph was a member of Congress at the time the resolution was passed, by which Col. Trumbull was employed to execute those splendid works, and advocated the measure:

and as the following letter is connected with their history, we subjoin it at large :—

WASHINGTON, January 13th, 1828.

T. Dwight, Esq., New York.

Dear Sir—The newspapers will have shown you that in the memorable battle of the 9th, the mangled bodies of all the painters strewed the bloody field.—Alston, Morse, and myself all fell; but we fell gloriously by the side of the immortal Hero of the Day. You will see that I in particular was most barbarously tomahawked and scalped by the unrelenting hand of the half breed chief of Roanoake—and saddest of all to say, by the faithless hand of him who had once been my friend. To speak seriously, it was my fate to be selected on that occasion, by the Hon. John Randolph, of Roanoake, as the butt of his merciless sarcasms.

But, when Mr. Randolph, in his exordium, assigned as the cause of his taking a part in the debate, "the misrepresentations of some obscure annuary published in Philadelphia, in which it was erroneously stated, that he had been partly instrumental in procuring those wretched specimens of the state of the fine arts in this country!" he unfortunately for himself gave demonstration of a fact of which the world was not before aware. It is evident that his body is in a state of decay;—but it remained for himself to give the melancholy but irresistable evidence of mental decrepitude: the loss of memory is one of the most unhappy proofs of the rapid approach of that said hour, "when he

will be as if he had not been, and been most witty."

The gentleman had forgotten that the National Intelligencer of the 28th January, 1817, after stating the arguments on the subject of the Four Paintings, records his name, Mr. Randolph, among those who spoke in favour of the work, as in favour of employing me to perform it.

The gentleman forgot that persons are still living who heard that debate, and who retain a fresh and vivid recollection of the brilliant and beautiful eulogium which he then pronounced upon the small picture of the Declaration of Independence, the prototype of that large one which he now so sneeringly abuses.

The gentleman forgot what some others most distinctly recollect—that he then called the attention of the House to the portrait of Richard Henry Lee (whose *shins* are the most conspicuous *shins* in the picture,) and pointing to the figure he exclaimed: "Small as this picture is, I seem to see that venerable man sitting in person before me, in all the sober dignity of a senator of ancient Rome, in that elegant attitude so habitual to him, and so well remembered by me: the right hand laid over the left, concealing so happily and so delicately its mutilated remains."

Mr. Randolph forgot, that a copy of the National Intelligencer was at that moment in the library of congress—where it now lies open to the inspection of every one; convicting him either of loss of memory, or of something incomparably worse;—that human memory should decay as age

advances, is the decree of Him who formed us, and though we may deplore, we cannot blame;—but the alternative, *malignity*, is the vile and voluntary production of a wicked heart—of that, I am reluctant to admit the most remote suspicion.—When, however, a member of the House of Representatives stoops from his high estate, and, forgetting his duty, becomes, not the protector, but the slanderer of individual reputation, he should be reminded that although within these sacred walls, he is privileged to indulge in ample liberty of speech, and may ramble on for hours in all the licentious revellings of wit or of folly, if his colleagues, amused by his wanton eccentricities, are willing to endure him; still there is a limit which it is not wise to pass—for, happily, the Constitution reserves to every individual of us, the sovereign people, the same free and equal liberty of speech wherewith to defend our characters out of doors, as any representative can assume to abuse and vilify us within.

Generous minds will also recollect that the professional reputation of an artist, like the fair fame of woman, is a delicate plant, easily blighted by any pestilent breath—and that although it may be sport to some, to indulge in ribald criticisms at our expense—yet, it is death to us.

I make this reply to Mr. Randolph with feelings of deep regret, for I had indulged the hope that his former friendly disposition towards me would have been continued through life;—and that his elegant education, his ample fortune, and his retired mode

of life, might have induced him to become an eminent patron and protector of the Fine Arts.

I am, dear sir, your obliged and faithful servant,
JNO. TRUMBULL.

The liberality of Congress in purchasing these splendid ornaments for the capitol, thereby commemorating the achievements of the revolutionary patriarchs and soldiers, and at the same time affording a proper encouragement to the fine arts, is worthy of high commendation. More appropriate embellishments for the halls of the national legislature could not have been devised.

These paintings are very valuable for the faithful portraits they furnish. Some critics have found fault with the grouping of the figures; and the apparent stiffness of the principal officers; but there is a redeeming virtue in *the design*, sufficient to confer real and everlasting value on the painting.

The noble gray of Gen. Lincoln is admirable. On breaking off the interview with Cornwallis and the British captured officers, as he reins in his war horse, it appears really to breathe and move onward.

In the Declaration of Independence, the portrait of Franklin is probably the best; but in the resignation at Annapolis, that of Gen. Washington is thought by those who knew him in his life, to be an imperfect likèness. On the whole, public opinion, that was for some time wavering, is now fast setting in their favour.

In the small Rotundo of the south wing, there are columns of the *tobacco*, and, in the vestibule in

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of the hall of representatives, of the *cotton* because these staples have been selected as ents for their capitals, and are really not inferior, in richness and beauty, to the us leaf of the Corinthian. It was the de- Mr. Latrobe, the former architect, to make lifice national, and to render it so, as far as le, by the introduction of architectural orna- derived from the principal native produc- f our country. He did intend, moreover, to t one of the galleries of the senate-chamber mblematic figures of the thirteen old states, ted with their peculiar insignia, and the were actually made by one of those fine artists whom he had engaged to be sent to untry; but a neglect or refusal on the part gress to make necessary appropriations, de- his design.

THE LIBRARY.

ing from the rotundo, westerly, along the of the principal stairs, the library-room resents itself. This room is ninety-two ng, thirty-four wide, and thirty-six high. ivided into twelve arched alcoves, orna- with fluted pilasters, copied from the pil- the celebrated Octagon Tower at Athens. entrance, in the centre of the room, which oached from the great central rotundo, are umns of stone, with capitals, corresponding ose of the pilasters, and immediately oppo- fronting the window which leads into the

western colonnade, stand two similar columns of stone. These pillars, with alcoves, support two galleries, extending nearly the whole length of the room on both sides, and divided into the same number of shelved recesses as the lower apartment. From these recesses springs the arch which forms the ceiling, elegantly ornamented with rich stucco borders, panels, and wreaths of flowers. On the roof, which is about ten feet above the ceiling, are three sky-lights, the wells of which are beautifully decorated with stucco ornaments. The principal apartments, as well as the committee-rooms on the north, attached to it, is handsomely furnished with sofas, mahogany tables, desks, Brussels carpeting, &c.

This extensive collection of books contains, at present, about fourteen thousand volumes, in various languages. The library is well chosen.—The classical department, in particular, comprises many rare books. Mr. Jefferson's arrangement of them is still preserved, founded, it is presumed, on Bacon's classification of science; and they are divided into chapters, according to the subjects to which they relate. Several volumes of gazettes, from the different states, have been handsomely bound.

In mineralogy and botany, there is yet a great deficiency; and additions in these branches of science, it is hoped may soon be supplied. The resources of our country can never be ascertained, but by their cultivation. The gold mines, so recently discovered in North Carolina and Virginia, show how little has been formerly done to

acquire a knowledge of the mineralogy of the country.

The stores of mineralogy, observes a forcible writer, drawn from the grandest resources of a country, are in themselves perfectly and inimitably beautiful, or those which are fitted to our nearest wants, and our most just and polished taste. Mineralogy carries in its casket, the diamond of regal crowns, the gems of princely magnificence, and at the same time, ministers to the comfort of the poor and lowly. In every attempt to develope and make known its supplies, there *is* merit; for what benefaction can be greater than some of its discoveries? What would England be without its coal and iron? What Italy without its marble? *And what may not this country be, with all its gifts of mineralogy?*

A very good likeness of Columbus, sent from Spain by Mr. Rich, is placed at the southern end of the library-room; but in rather too elevated a position to gratify the spectator.

The first Congressional Library, which was collected under the direction of Mr. Gallatin, Dr. Mitchell, and others, consisted of about three thousand volumes, and was burnt by the British at the close of the last war. It had been gradually increasing for nearly fourteen years, and was much resorted to at the early period of our city, as a place of relaxation, in consequence of the want of other sources of amusement, and the absence of those dinner parties and *soirees* which are now so frequent in our metropolis during the winter. The total loss of the library, induced Mr. Jefferson to

offer his valuable collection to Congress, which was immediately purchased, though an objection was made to the infidel character of some of the volumes, and the two great number of bibles it contained. It has since been considerably increased by successive appropriations under the direction of the joint library committee, the chairman of which, for a number of years, was Governor Dickerson, a gentleman who devoted a considerable portion of his time and attention to this arduous but agreeable duty. The chairman on the part of the House of Representatives is Mr. Everett. Works of science and general literature, have been constantly and regularly added to the library, till it now ranks, in point of numbers, with perhaps the fourth class of libraries in this country.

NOTE.—The Joint Committee on the Library, at present, consist, on the part of the Senate, of Messrs. Robbins, Woodbury, and Grundy.

On the part of the House, of Messrs. Everett, Mass., Verplanck, and Wayne.

LIBRARY MEDALS.

There are deposited in the Library, in a large box, one hundred and forty-two medals in bronze, beautifully and exquisitely executed.

They were cast by order of the French government, except twenty-five, and were designed and directed by M. Denon. This splendid series, commences in the year 1796, and terminates in 1815, and of course embraces all the battles and memorable events which occurred during the emperor

Bonaparte's reign. Among these is one commemorating his return from Elba, which, in consequence of the smallness of the number cast, and the destruction of the die, is considered, independently of its beauty, as very valuable. The whole series did not cost less than fifty thousand francs in Paris, which renders it a present as creditable to the donor's patriotism as to his liberality.

The most remarkable events and persons intended to be commemorated by this series of medals, are the following:—

The battles of Montenotte, Mellisimo, Marengo, Austerlitz, Jena, Freedland, Essling, Wagram, Moscow, Lutzen, the surrender and capture of Mantua—Conquests of Upper and Lower Egypt—Passage of the Great St. Bernard—Death of Dessaix—Peace of Amiens—Le Musse Napoleon—Legion of Honor—The School of Mines—The Code Napoleon—The Coronation at Paris, 4—The Distribution of Eagles—The Tomb of Dessaix—The School of Medicine—The Capture of Vienna and Presbourg—The Three Emperors—The Conquest of Venice, Istra, Dalmatia, and Naples—Confederation of the Rhine—The Occupation of the three Capitols—Peace of Tilsit—The Marriage of the Emperor—Birth of the King of Rome—The French Eagles upon the Wolga and Borristhenes—Foundation of the School of Fine Arts—*Return of the Emperor*—The Empress Maria Louisa—The Princesses Eliza and Paulina—the Queen of Naples, the Queen Hortensia, &c.

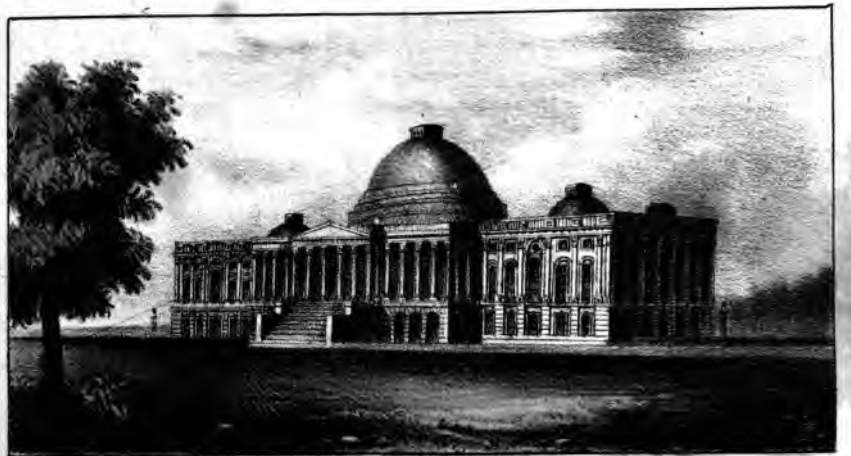
The most of the designs of this series are very

appropriate and singularly beautiful, and in all, the execution is fine and bold. The likenesses are said to be accurate, and are certainly well executed; in short, the whole of this splendid collection does great credit to the taste, genius, and skill of the French nation.

They are tastefully arranged in seven horizontal slides, covered with green cloth, and neatly put up in a box made for the purpose. In the collection are many female heads, celebrated for talents and beauty. Also several of the Emperor's generals, who were the most distinguished in his campaigns. His partiality in his favourite Dessaix, is discoverable in the frequent honours that were paid of his achievements and military fame.

In a smaller box, also presented by Mr. Erving, and labelled with the appropriate motto from a Latin poet, "*Pasi ingentia facta Deorum intempla recepti:*"—there is another slide containing seven American medals in Parisian bronze, George Washington occupies the centre, with the Latin inscription—"*Supremo duci exercituum assertori libertates.*" Around the Father of his country, are the heads of Columbus, Franklin, Kosciusko, Paul Jones, William Washington, and Col. Howard. On the reverse of the latter medal, is the following inscription in Latin:—"*Quod in nutantem hostium aciem subito irruens præclarum bellicæ virtutis specimen dedit, in pugna ad Cowpens.*"

Belonging to this collection, are two metallic medals struck at the mint of Philadelphia—the one in honor of General Gates, and the other of Cap-



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tain Hull. On the face of the former is a likeness of the General with the inscription, "*Horatio Gates, duci strenuo.*" The reverse contains a representation of the surrender of Burgoyne, with the words at top, "*Salus regianum septentrionalis;*" and beneath, the legend, "*Haste ad Saratogam in deditionem accepto.*" On the other medal, there is a good likeness of Captain Hull, with the motto,—"*Perilos arte superat certamine fortis.*" The reverse exhibits the action between the Constitution and Guerriere, with the classical inscription—"*Horæ momento victoria.*"

The library committee, we rejoice to learn, has recently passed a resolution, authorizing the librarian to procure copies of all the medals struck, naval and military, by a resolve of Congress, executed by M. Furst, to be purchased and placed in the national library.

The apartment for the accommodation of the *Supreme Court*, on the basement story of the north wing, immediately below the senate-room, is of a semicircular shape, with the windows to the east to admit the light, which enters awkwardly and feebly, at the backs of the judges, on the bench. The arches in the ceiling diverge like the radii of a circle, from a point over the justice seat, to the circumference. On the wall is an emblem of justice, holding her scales, in bold relief, and also a figure of Fame, crowned with the rising sun, and pointing to the Constitution of the United States. The members of the bar are conveniently accommodated with seats and desks in the body of the apartment; and the visiters are furnished with

rows of benches on the right and left wings of the centre of the court.

The chief justice sits in the centre of the six associate justices—all clothed in black gowns or robes.

EAST FRONT—TYMPANUM.

The *Genius of America* occupies the centre of the group. Her figure, like that of all the others, is colossal, and fully covered with drapery. She stands on a broad unadorned plinth, and her right hand holds a shield, inscribed in the centre with the letters U. S. A. surrounded with a glory. The shield, which is of an oval form, rests on a slender altar, on the front of which is an oaken wreath in bas relief, with the words "July 4, 1776," within it. Behind her rests a spear. Her head, crowned with a star, is turned over her left shoulder toward the figure of Hope, to whose animated address she seems to be listening with attention, but with calm self-possession. *Hope* is an enchanting, airy figure, full of fire. She gazes upon the Genius with smiles, lifts her right arm and hand into the air, as in an attitude of delighted anticipation, while she seems to be dwelling on the rising glories and all the halcyon prospects of the republic. Her left elbow rests on the stock of an anchor, and the left hand is bent upwards, grasping in her eagerness, a part of her drapery. But the Genius, to whom she speaks, instead of catching her enthusiasm, points with emphatic dignity to the object on her right. This is Justice: a cold chastened figure,

with eyes raised toward heaven, holding in her right hand an unrolling scroll, on which the words "*Constitution of the United States*" appear in raised letters of gold. Her left arm is elevated, and bears the scales.—She has neither bandage nor sword; for in our free and happy country, Justice is clear-sighted, and stands with open face, respecting and comparing the rights of all; and it is in this, rather than in her punitive energies that she is the object of the veneration of freemen. The moral of the whole is just and striking. However Hope may flatter, America will regard only that prosperity which is founded on public right, and the preservation of the Constitution.—Such is the design: and the execution is worthy of it. The figures have grace and elevation; much of the "*mens divinior*" which is about the works of the ancients. The artist at first contemplated giving more of nudity; but he was warned that the public sentiment in this country would not admit of it, and in his caution, he has gone into the opposite extreme. The head of Justice is covered with a fold of her mantle, which projects in a graceful form, and which, could the sun reach these figures when at the necessary elevation, would cast a fine shadow on the upper part of the countenance. But it happens, unfortunately, that this can never take place: as, before he climbs to that angle, the pediment is either partially shaded by the cornice, or, together with the whole eastern front of the building, deserted by his rays altogether. The Eagle, which is at the feet of the Genius, and between her and the figure of Hope, is one of the most mas-

terly features in the design. Not only is the general outline of the bird strikingly true to nature, but the finish of every part of it beautiful in the extreme. Its head is raised, and turned upward toward the countenance of America, while its wings are partially expanded, in act to rise, is if ready and eager to fly at her command.

All the figures of the group are colossal, being about seven and a half feet in height. A perfect symmetry has been given to the form, and the attitudes are at once graceful and expressive. Viewed with the eye of an anatomist, the minuter parts of the human structure are developed with a distinctness and truth which, while it displays the labor which the artist has directed to the production of these details, exhibits also the extent and correctness of his scientific acquirements. In the draperies of the figures there is great felicity of execution; the fulness, the folds and flow of the mantle, exhibit surpassing excellence.

The eastern entrance to the rotundo, from the floor of the portico, is ornamented with two light and beautiful figures, in stone, in the act of crowning with laurel the bust of Washington, placed immediately above the door.

The rotundo is topped by a cupola and balustrade, accessible by means of a staircase passing between the roof and ceiling. From this elevation the prospect which bursts upon the eye is splendid: Three cities are spread before you: the Potomac on one side, and the Eastern Branch on the other, running and rolling their waters to the ocean; a range of hills extending in a magnificent

sweep around you, and displaying all the richness and verdure of woodland scenery, with here and there beautiful slopes in cultivation—the whole coloured by the golden beams of the setting sun, burnishing the reposing clouds, and gilding the tops of the trees, or giving light and shade to the living landscape—form a scene which few portions of the earth can rival, and which none can surpass. The dome of the centre, though nearly a semicircle, does not please the eye of a stranger; it wants greater or less elevation to contrast agreeably with the domes of the wings.

Besides the principal rooms above mentioned, two others deserve notice, from the peculiarity of their architecture—the round apartment under the rotundo, enclosing forty columns supporting groind arches, which form the floor of the rotundo. This room is similar to the substructions of the European cathedrals, and may take the name of *Crypt* from them: the other room is used by the supreme court of the United States—of the same style of architecture, with a bold and curiously arched ceiling, the columns of these rooms are of a massy Doric imitated from the temples of Postum. Twenty-five other rooms, of various sizes, are appropriated to the officers of the two houses of Congress, and of the supreme court, and forty-five to the use of committees; they are all vaulted and floored with brick and stone. Three principal staircases are spacious and varied in their form; these, with the vestibules and numerous corridors or passages, it would be difficult to describe intelligibly: we will only say, that they are in con-

formity to the dignity of the building and style of the parts already named. The building having been situated originally on the declivity of a hill, occasioned the west front to show its elevation one story of rooms below the general level of the east front and the ends; to remedy this defect, and to obtain safe deposites for the large quantities of fuel annually consumed, a range of *casemate* arches has been projected in a semicircular form to the west, and a paved terrace formed over them: this addition is of great utility and beauty, and at a short distance exhibits the building on one uniform level—this terrace is faced with a grass bank, or glacis, and at some distance below, another glacis with steps leads to the level of the west entrance of the Porter's Lodges—these, together with the piers to the gates at the several entrances of the square, are in the same massy style as the basement of the building; the whole area or square is surrounded with a lofty iron railing, planted and decorated with forest-trees, shrubs, gravel walks, and turf.

Note.—As the dimensions of the columns of the western loggia have been severely criticised, the following on architectural proportions, seem to justify their apparent want of symmetry:—

"The Tuscan, Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders, are claimed by the Greeks as their invention. The Ionians are said to have borrowed the proportions of the Ionian column, from the proportion of an Ionic girl, the flutes of the shaft from the folds of her clothes, and the volutes of the capital,

from her head-dress. And the invention of the Corinthian cap is ascribed to the accidental sight of a basket which had been placed upon the leaves of the acanthus. But these were not the true origin of these orders: and we are disposed to believe with St. Pierre, that the various proportions of the palm-tree were the true basis of the different architectural orders. The diameter of the palm-tree remains the same during the whole period of its existence, and whatever may be the elevation of its stem. Among the ruins of Persepolis may be seen numerous imitations of this tree. It will be recollected that the various proportions of the different orders, which in the Tuscan is seven times its diameter height, the Doric eight times, the Ionic nine, the Corinthian ten, have been described to the difference of proportion in a young woman at different ages. It is said her stature has, in infancy, seven times the breadth of the face, when more advanced, eight times; when still older, nine times; and when arrived at perfect maturity, ten times. "It is not more likely," says St. Pierre, "that the trunk of the palm-tree afforded the first model of a pillar by its perpendicular attitude and the equality of its diameters, as well as that it suggested the cylindrical tambours in the Tuscan order, by its annual rings. I am inclined likewise, to look for the first notion of fluting the shafts in the vertical crevices of the bark which serve to convey to the root the rain that falls on its leaves.—I am further inclined to trace the volutes of the Ionic capital to the first circles of the sheathes; the Corinthian capital to

the leaves of its palms; the proportions of the different orders to the height of its trunk at different ages; and finally, the plan of arranging columns together, to the manner in which palm-trees are found grouped by the hand of nature."

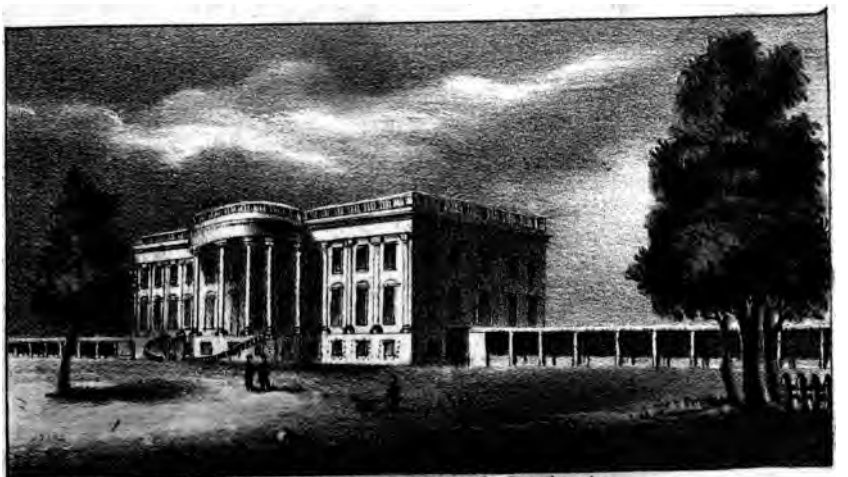
THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSE.

On the 14th of March, 1792, the Commissioners of the city of Washington offered a premium, by advertisement in the public papers, for a plan for the President's house, and another for a design for the Capitol, to be presented on the 15th of July.

The plan for the President's house, presented by Capt. James Hoban, was approved, and on the 13th of October a procession was formed for laying the corner-stone of that building.

The President's house was wholly constructed after the designs and under the direction of Capt. James Hoban, and the interior was rebuilt by him, after it had been destroyed by the enemy in 1814, is situated at the westerly part of the city, at the intersection of Pennsylvania, New York, Connecticut and Vermont avenues, which radiate from this point as centre.

It stands near the centre of a plat of ground of twenty acres, at an elevation of forty-four feet above the usual high water of the river Potomac. The entrance front faces north, upon La Fayette Square, and the garden front to the south, opens to an extensive and finely varied view of the Capitol and most improved part of the city, of the river, and



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PRESIDENTS HOUSE.

from the South.

Potomac Bridge, and of the opposite Virginia and Maryland shores. The building is one hundred and seventy feet front and eighty-six deep; is built of white free stone, with Ionic pilasters, comprehending two lofty stories of rooms, crowned with a stone balustrade. The north front is ornamented with a lofty portico, of four Ionic columns in front, and projecting with three columns. The outer intercolumniation is for carriages to drive into, and place company under shelter; the middle space is the entrance for those visiters who come on foot; the steps from both lead to a broad platform in front of the door of entrance. The garden front is varied by having a rusticated basement story under the Ionic ordonnance, and by a semicircular projecting colonnade of six columns, with two flights of steps leading from the ground, to the level of the principal story.

In the interior, the north entrance opens immediately into a spacious hall of forty by fifty feet, furnished simply, with plain stuccoed walls. Advancing through a screen of Ionic columns, apparently of white marble, but only of a well executed imitation, in composition: the door in the centre opens into the oval room, or saloon, of forty by thirty feet—the walls covered with plain crimson flock paper, with deep gilded borders. The marble chimney-piece and tables, the crimson silk drapery of the window curtains and chairs, with the carpet of French manufacture, wove in one piece, with the arms of the United States in the centre, two large mirrors and a splendid cut glass chandelier, give the appearance of a rich and con-

sistent style of decoration and finish. On each side of this room, and communicating therewith by large doors, is a square room of thirty by twenty-two feet. These three rooms form the suit of apartments in which company is usually received on parade occasions. To the west of these is *the company dining-room*, forty by thirty, and on the northwest corner is the family dining-room. All these rooms are finished handsomely, but less richly than the oval room; the walls are covered with green, yellow, white, and blue papers, sprinkled with gold stars and with gilt borders. The stairs, for family use, are in a cross entry at this end, with store-rooms, china closets, &c., between the two dining-rooms. On the east end of the house is the large banqueting room, extending the whole depth of the building, with windows to the north and south, and a large glass door to the east, leading to the terrace-roof of the offices. This room is eighty by forty feet, and twenty-two high; it is finished with handsome stucco-cornice. It has lately been fitted up in a very neat manner. The paper is of fine lemon-colour, with a rich cloth border. There are four mantels of black marble with Italian black and gold fronts, and handsome grates; each mantel is surmounted with a mirror, the plates of which measure one hundred by fifty-eight inches, framed in a very beautiful style, and a pair of rich ten-light lamps, bronzed and gilt, with a row of drops around the fountain; and a pair of French cepina vases, richly gilt and painted with glass shades and flowers. There are three handsome chandeliers of eighteen lights each, of

cut glass of remarkable brilliancy, in gilt mountings, with a number of gilt bracket-lights of five candles each. The carpet, which contains nearly five hundred yards, is of fine Brussels, of fawn, blue, and yellow, with red border. Under each chandelier is placed a round table of rich workmanship of Italian black and gold slabs—and each pier is filled with a table corresponding with the round tables, with splendid lamps on each of them. The curtains are of light blue moreen with yellow draperies, with a gilded eagle, holding up the drapery of each. On the cornices of the curtains in a line of stairs, and over the semicircle of the door, besides large gilded and ornamented rays, are twenty-four gilded stars, emblematic of the States. The sofas and chairs are covered with blue damask satin. All the furniture corresponds in colour and style. The principal stairs on the left of the entrance hall, are spacious and covered with Brussels carpeting. On ascending these, the visiter to the President is led into a spacious antiroom, to wait for introduction in regular succession with others, and may have considerable time to look from the south windows upon the beautiful prospect before him; when in course to be introduced, he ascends a few steps and finds himself in the east corner chamber, the President's cabinet room, where every thing announces the august simplicity of our government. The room is about forty feet wide, and finished like those below. The centre is occupied by a large table, completely covered with books, papers, parchments, &c., and seems like a general repository of every thing that may be wanted *for reference*; while the President

is seated at a smaller table near the fire-place, covered with the papers which are the subject of his immediate attention; and which, by their number, admonish the visiter to occupy no more of his time, for objects of business or civility, than necessity requires. The other chambers are appropriated to family purposes.

Some persons, under every administration, have objected to the style of the President's mansion, as bordering on unnecessary state and parade—but we are of a different opinion. It is the house provided by the people for the residence of the chief magistrate of their choice, and he is the tenant at certain seasons for four, or at most eight years; it hardly equals the seats of many of the nobility and wealthy commoners of England, and bears no comparison with the residences of the petty princes of Germany or the grand dukes of Italy: it exhibits no rich marbles, fine statues, nor costly paintings. It is what the mansion of the head of this Republic should be, large enough for public and family purposes, and should be finished and maintained in a style to gratify every wish for convenience and pleasure. The state of the grounds will not meet this description; they have an unfinished and neglected appearance; we hope they will not long remain so rude and uncultivated.

PUBLIC OFFICES.

The *Department of State* is a two-story brick building, fronting on Fifteenth Street, west, and lying northeast of the President's house.

The Treasury Office was a building of the

same kind as that of the Department of State fronting south, on the same street, was destroyed by fire, on the 31st of March, 1833, and is now rebuilding on the same site, very much enlarged.

The *Navy* and *War Departments* are on Seventeenth Street, west, and of the same structure as the State Department.

MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS.

The Capitol Square is enclosed by strong and handsome iron-railing, and planted with trees and shrubbery, and will in a short time afford a delightful promenade. Some additions are making at the President's house and public offices.

Prior to the conflagration in 1814, many doubts had been expressed whether the seat of the national government would remain at Washington, and at the session of congress immediately after that event, a serious effort was made to transfer the offices of government to another place; but the motion to that effect having failed, Congress liberally appropriated money to rebuild the public edifices, and voted to replace their library by the purchase of that of Thomas Jefferson; it consists now of about twenty-five thousand volumes. Those who had been the most forward in promoting its removal, were now the most ardent in voting to promote the prosperity of the city—thereby giving to it an unquestionable character of permanency.

The former pile bridge over the Potomac having been destroyed by the ice, another has been erected

at the expense of the Government, leadin
Alexandria; and is nearly a mile in length;
two over the Eastern Branch. Of turnpikes,
is one to Alexandria, one to intersect the
River Turnpike, in Virginia; another to Baltin
completed, and one now opening to Montgo
Court House. A canal passes through the
connecting the waters of the Eastern Branch
the Potomac, and through which the massy m
columns brought down the Potomac were co
ed to the capitol. The Eastern Branch h
sufficient depth of water for frigates to asce
the navy-yard without lightening, and ve
drawing fourteen feet water can come up t
Potomac Bridge, near to which are three
wharves, and from thence to the mouth of
Tiber there is ten feet at high tide.—The
itself is shallow, having a soft muddy bo
which might be easily removed, so as to a
eight feet water to the Centre Market, on Pen
vania Avenue, and on it there are four wharve
three bridges. There are four market-house
each of which, markets are held triweekly;
centre one is large and commodious, and well
plied—it forms three sides of an oblong square
south front being open to the water of the T
The city contains, also, a large infirmary, a fe
orphan asylum, a jail, two theatres erected
the destruction of the old one by fire, and th
one rebuilt for assembly rooms; a city hall,
menced in August, 1820, the south half of w
is built and enclosed; it presents a front of
hundred and fifty-one feet, erected from the

ceeds of a lottery, authorized by Congress; three buildings for public schools, two of which is on the Lancasterian plan, supported by the Corporation, open for all poor children; fourteen places of public worship, viz.: two for Episcopalians, three Catholic, three Presbyterian, two Methodist, two Baptist, one Unitarian, and a Friends' Meeting, which are generally well attended. There are also a City Library, Medical, Botanical, Clerk's Benevolent, Masonic, Orphan, Dorcas, Bible, Missionary, Tract Societies, and other institutions.—Education is not overlooked, as is evinced by the numerous academies and schools which are established. Besides the Columbian College, adjoining the city, there is a large Catholic Theological Seminary in the city, connected with which is a school for the general education of youth. Stores of every description are increasing in number, and baths have been erected for the convenience of the public. An extensive window-glass manufactory, which supplies the market, and exports to a considerable amount; five very extensive taverns, with accommodations equal to any of a similar nature; three banks, and a branch of the United States Bank, a Fire Insurance Company; ten Printing Offices; two daily papers, two triweekly, one twice a week, and two weekly. A steamboat runs regularly to Aquia Creek, one to Alexandria, and another from Norfolk to the city. The Pennsylvania Avenue is supplied with spring water by means of wooden pipes and hydrants A line of cast-iron pipes is laid on the north side of Pennsylvania Avenue, between the reservoir on the

Capitol Hill to the new treasury office, on Fifteenth Street, west, a distance of more than eight thousand feet. A new spring has been opened on K and Twelfth streets, west, and conveyed in pipes to the neighborhood of the Branch Bank, affording upwards of sixty gallons of water per minute; there are also pipes and hydrants from a spring near New Jersey Avenue, south of the capitol, and another near the Navy-yard Market. West of the Navy-yard, on the Eastern Branch, there are several extensive wharves, and warehouses, a brewery, and steam-mill.

The seat of government was removed here in the year 1800, during the presidency of John Adams. The superintendence of the city, as far as the United States were concerned, was in the first instance placed in the hands of three commissioners, until May, 1802, when the Board was abolished, and a superintendent appointed. The legal jurisdiction was assumed by Congress on the 27th February, 1801, and the laws of Maryland and Virginia, then existing, were declared to be in force, which is the case at present, with few exceptions. The judges of the Circuit Court compose a court for the trial of all cases, both civil and criminal. There is likewise an Orphans Court, and a Register of Wills. There is no tribunal for the trial of city causes, if the minor magistracy is excepted; these are appointed by the president of the United States, and can only give judgment for sums of twenty dollars, and under; and perform such other duties as are usual.

The city was incorporated by an act of Congress,

passed the 3d of May, 1802, by which act, the appointment of the Mayor was vested in the President, yearly; and the two branches of the council, elected by the people, in a general ticket. By a supplementary act, passed May 4, 1812, the Corporation was made to consist of a Mayor, a Board of Aldermen, and a Board of Common Council; the Board of Aldermen to consist of eight members, elected for two years, to be residents of, and chosen from, each ward; the Board of Common Council to consist of twelve, three from each ward; and the Mayor by the joint ballot of the members of the two boards, to serve for one year. By a new charter, granted by Congress, on the 15th of May, 1820, it is provided, that the Mayor be elected by the people, to serve two years, from the second Monday in June; the Board of Aldermen to consist of two members from each ward, elected for two years, and are ex-officio justices of the peace for the whole county; the Board of Common Council to consist of three members from each ward, to serve one year; and every free white male citizen of the United States, of lawful age, having resided in the city one year previous to the election, being a resident of the ward in which he offers to vote, and shall have been assessed on the books of the Corporation, for the year ending on the 31st of December, preceding the election, and shall have paid all taxes legally assessed and due on personal property, when legally required to pay the same, shall be entitled to vote at any election for Mayor, or members of the two boards.

The city is, by an act of the Council, divided

into six wards, bounded as follows, viz: "All that part of the city to the westward of Fifteenth street, west, shall constitute the First ward; that part to the eastward of Fifteenth street, west, and to the westward of Tenth street, west, shall constitute the Second; that part to the eastward of Tenth street, west, to the westward of First street, west, and to the northward of E street, south, shall constitute the Third; that part to the eastward of First street, west, to the westward of Eighth street, east, and to the northward of E street, south, shall constitute the Fourth; that part to the eastward of Tenth street, west, to the westward of Fourth street, east, and to the southward of E street, south, shall constitute the Fifth; and the residue of the city shall constitute the Sixth ward."

The number of dwellings, exclusive of public buildings and shops, was, on the 1st of January, 1822, 2229—of which, 1045 were brick, and 1184 wood; and the assessed valuation of real and personal property, on the 1st of January, 1821, was $6,668,726, affording a revenue of $32,843 63; in addition to which, there is a revenue of $10,000 arising from the licenses of taverns, hackney coaches, &c., which is appropriated to the support of the poor, of public schools and markets, and to pay the officers of the Corporation.

There is, perhaps, no city in the Union, that has so many pleasant heights adjoining it as Washington, being surrounded by them, in the shape of a horse shoe; the Potomac, of more than a mile in width, forming the opening to the South. These heights afford delightful sites for country seats, of

which there are already a number erected. The city combines, in a high degree, the requisites desirable for the metropolis of the Union. Situated at the head of tide-water navigation, near the centre of the sea-board line, and a ready communication with the ocean; springs of pure water in abundance; convenient for intercourse with every section of the republic; ample as to territory; the most beautiful situations for public and private edifices; markets not proportionably higher than those of other cities; fish in abundance; the Potomac affording astonishing quantities of shad and herring, the first from three to six dollars per hundred, and the last from one to two dollars per thousand. The weights and measures are regulated to the Maryland standard.

To correct a prevailing error, that the city has been, and continues to be, a burthen to the United States, the following statement is given, by which it will appear that this is not the case—but, that after charging the city with the expense of erecting the public buildings, originally, and their re-erection after their destruction by the enemy, there will remain a great balance in favor of the city.

Answers by the Commissioner of the Public Buildings to certain questions put to him by a Committee of Congress.

First.—"The authority assumed and exercised by the Government over the disposition of city lots? The length of time in which it was exercised?"

Answer.—The Government assumed and exer-

cised authority over the disposition of the city lots, from January, 1791, (when the appointment of the first commissioner took place,) until the present time.

The act of Congress, establishing the temporary and permanent seat of the government of the United States, passed 16th July, 1790.—That act authorized the President of the United States to appoint three commissioners, who, under his direction, were to survey and define the limits of the city: it also gave them the power to purchase or accept lands for the use of the United States, and to provide suitable buildings for the accommodation of Congress and of the President; and for the public offices of the government of the United States. For defraying the expense of such purchases and buildings, the President was authorized to accept grants of money; and Virginia did grant $120,000; and Maryland $72,000, for that purpose.

By an agreement entered into between President Washington and the original proprietors of the lands on which the city was founded, the proprietors executed deeds of trust to Thomas Beall of George and John M. Gantt, by which they conveyed all their lands, within the proposed limits, for a Federal City, to be laid out with such streets, squares, parcels, and lots, as the President of the United States should approve. The trustees were directed to convey, and did convey to the commissioners for the time being, and their successors in office, for the use of the United States, for ever, all the said streets and such of the said squares, parcels, and lots as the President should deem proper for

the United States. The residue of the lots were directed to be divided equally; one half to be assigned to the original proprietors, and the other half "to be sold at such time or times, and on such terms and conditions, as the President of the United States, for the time being, shall direct." And the produce of the sales of the lots, when sold as aforesaid, were to be applied to the payment in money for so much of the land as might be appropriated to the use of the United States, at the rate of twenty-five pounds (or $66 2-3,) per acre, not counting the said streets as part thereof. "And the said twenty-five pounds per acre being so paid or in any other manner satisfied, that the produce of the same sales or what thereof may remain as aforesaid, in money or securities of any kind, shall be paid, assigned, transferred and delivered over to the President, for the time being, as a grant of money, and to be applied for the purposes, and according to the act of Congress aforesaid."

Second.—"The laying out the plans and streets of the city? The authority of Government over them?"

Answer.—The plan of the City of Washington, as it has been laid out, within the district of ten miles square, was placed before congress on the 15th December, 1791, by President Washington; and the Government exercised authority over the "plan and streets" of the city until the 15th May, 1820, when the act of incorporation gave the authority to the corporate authorities of Washington.

Third.—"The amount, at all times, expended by the Government on the streets?"

Answer.—The expenditures of the Government, for the improvement of the streets, were as follows:—

1800.	Making footway from Georgetown to the capitol - - -	$10,000 00
1803.	Improving Pennsyl'a Avenue	13,466 69
1807.	Repairing and opening streets and avenues - -	3,000 00
1823.	Streets and foot pavements	5,000 00
1824.	Foot pavements between capitol and executive offices	5,000 00
1825.	Road around Capitol square	3,018 00
	Road adjoining President's square - - - - -	1,080 00
1832.	Laying pounded stone on Pennsylvania Avenue -	62,000 00
1833.	Further improvements on Pa. Avenue - - -	69,000 00
	Planting trees and improving the walk on Penn. Avenue	1,848 00
1834.	To pay outstanding claims for work done on Pa. Avenue	3,700 11½
	To finish foot pavements, entrances of tunnels, sewers, &c. - - - - -	3,770 00
	Removing mud and dust from Pennsylvania Avenue -	143 70
	To keep the Avenue in repair one year - - -	400 00
	Repairing north end of Tiber bridge - - - -	1,145 41
		$182,571 91½

Amount brought forward, -	$182,571	91½
1834. Excess of expenditures for work on Penn. Avenue -	22,791	01
Amount paid sundry persons for graduation, filling up and improvements of streets and avenues - - -	3,562	75
	$208,925	67½

Fourth.—"The whole amount paid from the beginning of the Government, by it *for the city*, and not for its own accommodation?"

Answer.—

1823. Court house for Circuit Court	$10,000	00
1824. Fitting up the same - -	1,116	00
1802. Building a jail in Washington	5,800	00
1803. do do do	5,906	00
1826. Repairing do do	5,000	00
" Penitentiary in Dis. Columbia	40,000	00
1827. do do do	15,390	00
1828. do do do	22,387	97
1829. do do do	27,000	00
1831. do do do	36,360	00
1832. do do do	38,500	00
1833. do do do	14,436	00
	$221,895	97
Improvement of the streets	208,925	67½
	$430,821	64½

Fifth.—"The amount of land received by the Government?"

Answer.—The number of building lots assigned to the United States, in the division with the original proprietors, was ten thousand one hundred and thirty-six.

Sixth.—"Money received for land sold by the Government?"

Answer.—The amount of sales, for lots sold, up to this day is $741,024 45.

Seventh.—"The value of lots unsold?"

Answer.—The value of lots unsold, by the assessment of 1824, (which is considered a fair valuation,) is $109,221 84. This, however, includes two hundred and thirty-six lots in dispute.

Eighth.—"The value of lots given away?"

Answer.—There have been given to the Washington City Orphan Asylum, lots, valued at - - - - $10,000 00

Ditto to St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum of Washington, under the direction of the "Sisters of Charity" - - - - - 10,000 00

Ditto to the "Columbian College" 25,000 00

Ditto to the "Georgetown College" . 25,000 00

$70,000 00

Ninth.—"Paid by the Government to original proprietors?"

Answer.—The "reservations" of entire squares or larger sections of ground, were seventeen in number and contained five hundred and forty-one acres, one rood and thirty-nine perches. For these the Government paid at the rate of $66 2-3 per acre, amounting to the sum of $36,099 00.

Tenth.—"Expended by Government on public buildings and improvements up to the burning of the capitol, and what since?"

Answer.—The expenditures on the public buildings up to 1814, have been as follows:—

On the wings of the capitol, previous to their destruction in 1814	$788,071 98
On the President's house, previous to ditto	333,207 00
On the public offices	93,014 00
	$1,214,292 98

Expended by the Government on the public buildings and improvements connected with them, since 1814.

1830.	Rebuilding of the wings of the capitol	$687,126 00
	Do. the President's house, including two porticos	301,496 25
	Do. Public offices	68,317 00
	Erecting entire buildings of the capitol	957,647 36
1831.	Improving grounds around the capitol	2,000 00
	Finishing gates and fences	5,984 00
	Planting & improving grounds at President's house	2,000 00
1832.	Enclosing ground attached to the Treasury Department	1,500 00
	Improving grounds at the President's house	2,000 00
		$2,228,070 61

Amount brought forward,	-	$2,028,070	61
1832. Conducting water in pipes to Executive buildings	-	5,700	00
Conveying water in pipes to the capitol	- - -	40,000	00
Repairs of the Library	-	3,000	00
Alterations and repairs of the capitol	- - - -	500	00
Do do at the President's house	- - - -	300	00
Do do in the Hall of the House of Representatives		960	00
1833. For Pedestal wall, coping and iron railing north front of the President's house	-	10,000	00
Improving Capitol square	-	1,550	00
Regulating ground and planting, south of President's house	- -	4,660	00
Constructing reservoirs and fountains at the public offices and President's house, and enclosing Fountain square		6,723	00
1834. Erecting wooden fence, north-east of Executive buildings		1,600	00
Laying pipes to drain east and west reservoirs	- -	2,633	00
Planting trees and improving President's square	-	1,000	00
Completing water-works to President's house, &c.		1,052	00
		$2,107,748	61

Amount brought forward, -	$2,107,748	61
1834. Paving foot-way and making a gravel carriage-way north front of the President's house - - - -	13,740	00
Constructing ornamental hydrant of marble at the west fountain of the capitol -	1,022	00
Alterations and repairs of the capitol, including the new covering of the centre dome	5,290	33½
	$2,127,800	94½
Expenditures up to 1814,	1,214,292	98
	$3,342,093	92½
1835. Repairing culvert at the west front of the capitol -	322	42¼
Completing the work of repairing and putting in order the Congressional burying ground - - - -	600	00
Improving Lafayette square	229	61
Lighting lamps, and keeping the grounds and walks in order, including cost of trees and shrubs - -	4,433	62½
Laying a line of water pipes from the State to the Navy Department - - -	1,536	89¼
Alterations and repairs of the		
	$3,349,216	46¼

Amount brought forward,		$3,349,216	46
	capitol, including domes, &c. - - - - -	12,361	38
1835.	Preparing niches for the reception of the statues at the east front of the capitol -	460	00
	Alterations and repairs of the President's house, for the gardener's salary and for keeping the grounds and walks in order - -	4,115	70¼
	Protection of the waste water-pipes and repairing pipes, &c. - - - - -	521	55¾
	Annual expense of two fire engines - - -	200	00
1836.	Alterations and repairs of the capitol, including the domes &c. - - - - -	7,752	90¾
	Lighting lamps and keeping the grounds and walks of the Capitol square in order, including the cost of trees and shrubs - - -	3,890	68
	The gardener employed in superintending the Capitol square and other public grounds - - -	1,000	00
	Alterations and repairs of the President's house, for the gardener's salary and for		
		$3,379,518	68¾

Amount brought forward,	-	$3,379,578	68¾
keeping the grounds and walks in order, &c.	-	2,995	59¾
1836. Annual expense of two fire engines	- - -	200	00
Graveling the yard east of the capitol	- - -	1,907	09½
Repairing culverts	- -	144	81¼
Purchase of Smith's spring, including one acre of land and for enclosing the same, for building culverts, and keeping the water pipes in order	- - - - -	5,115	72½
Attendant on the furnaces of the Rotundo during the recess	- - - -	150	00
Replanting trees and keeping boxes in order on Pennsylvania Avenue, purchase of trees and planting in Fountain square, Lafayette square and across the public reservation at Seventh street	- - - - -	476	63
Building a workshop	-	1,207	67
Conveying the surplus water of the capitol to the Botanic garden, making a basin, and purchasing a fountain of Hiram Powers	- -	628	85
		$3,392,345	07¾

Amount brought forward,	$3,392,345	07
1836. Enclosing the garden and grounds of the Magazine and Marine Hospital near the Eastern Branch -	500	00
A dwarf wall and fence between the Executive buildings and the President's house - - - - -	942	72¾
Extending the Capitol square and improving the grounds within and adjacent to the same, as far west as First street, intersecting the Pennsylvania Avenue, from the east - - - -	15,513	02¼
Enlarging the folding room of the House - -	347	46
Improving Maryland Avenue, east - - - - -	2,309	08½
Do do do., west	1,870	56¼
Erecting a Treasury building	45,404	60¾
Erecting a Patent office building - - - - -	22,580	04¾
	$3,481,812	59½

In the vicinity of the city are many valuable improvements; the most conspicuous of which is the Columbian College "incorporated by an act of congress, February 9, 1821." The land for the building was purchased in December 1819; the edifice began in April, 1820, and was completed

in September, 1821. The premises contain about forty-seven acres, occupying one of the most beautiful eminences in America. It is situated north of the city, and according to Mr. Lambert, is seven thousand nine hundred and seventy feet west longitude, or one and a half miles and fifty feet from the capitol, and about one and a half miles north of the President's house, commanding a view of the city, the surrounding country, the Potomac, Alexandria, Fort Washington, fifteen miles down the Potomac, and the heights of Mount Vernon. The southern boundary of the college lot is the northern boundary of the city; and Fourteenth street, west, runs in a right south line from the college to the east end of the Potomac bridge. A more beautiful, a more convenient, or a more healthy spot, is not to be found in the Union. Last autumn was the most sickly season ever known in these regions, and though about twenty persons then inhabited this building, not one case of sickness occurred among them. The college edifice fronting the south is so constructed, that a free circulation of air will at all times be admitted into every part of the building during the warm season of the year. There is a never-failing well of pure water near the door. The building is three stories high, besides a basement and attic stories—both the interior and division walls are brick, and the building is one hundred and seventeen feet long and forty-seven wide. Besides this, two substantial and convenient houses are erected for the professors.

CITY HALL.

This magnificent building was planned, and the south front partly executed by the late George Hadfield, an artist of uncommon talents. Should it ever be finished it will be an ornament, not only to the City of Washington, but to the United States. On the first floor, west wing, are the Mayor's, Register's, Clerk's, Collector's, and Surveyor's offices: also the Draftsman's office of W. P. Elliot, Patent agent, and the Draftsman's office of the Patent office.

In the second story of the same wing, are the different offices relating to the Patent office.

In the centre, the Circuit Court holds its sittings.

The east wing contains the Clerk's office of the court.

THE PUBLIC GROUNDS.

Within the last three or four years great improvements have taken place in the Capitol square, in the President's garden, and Lafayette square, under the direction of the present commissioner of the public buildings, Major William Noland.

The Capitol Square has been enlarged to the west, by taking in that part of the Mall extending from the circular road to First street, west; making about eight acres additional. This space has been properly graded and planted with trees and shrubs by Mr. James Maher, the public gardener:—the other part of the square was planted by the late John Foy, a man of excellent talents and taste. A

good substantial stone wall, surmounted by an iron-railing, surrounds the whole square. When the walks are completed, and the water-fountains arranged, this square will afford the most beautiful and healthful walks: a subject well deserving public attention.

The President's Garden is in good order; is well laid out, and filled with beautiful shrubbery; and also affords pleasant walks; but the grounds south of the President's house still remain in an unimproved state. It would not require much money to grade this ground, and form a fish-pond, which would not only be highly ornamental, but would serve to furnish out a delightful dish of fish to strangers who visit the President.

Lafayette Square, on the north front of the President's house, is laid out, enclosed, and the borders planted with trees: it requires considerable labour and expense to complete it in a style worthy of the nation.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

Through the patriotism and persevering exertions of our townsman, Mr. George Watterston, this magnificent object will at last be effected. Twenty-seven thousand dollars have already been collected, and deposited in bank.

It seems that the public have decided that the centre of the Mall fronting the capitol, and near where lines, if continued, from Virginia and Missouri avenues would intersect each other on the Mall, and would be distinctly seen in these lines, is the place fixed on. It lies between Fourteenth

and Fifteenth streets, west, on a plateau of about one hundred thousand square feet. Here let the figure of Washington stand, as represented by his friend and architect, Hadfield, surrounded by *Wisdom*, *Fortitude*, *Justice*, and *Chastity*.

THE COLUMBIAN INSTITUTE.

This is a literary institution founded in about the year 1816. It first bore the title of the *Metropolitan Society*; but was afterwards changed to its present title, and under which a charter was granted by Congress.

This society numbers amongst its honorary, corresponding, and resident members, many of the most distinguished men in the country; and will probably in time, become one of the first societies in the country for the promotion of literature and useful knowledge. A few papers only have as yet been read; some of which have been published in newspapers for want of a more proper vehicle of conveyance.

At the last session of Congress a memorial was presented by the Institute, for Congress to refund expenses which the society had incurred in planting trees, shrubs, &c. on the public ground (the use of which had been granted to the Institute,) this it is proposed to expend in erecting a building in which to hold their meetings, &c.; and it will probably be effected, as there was no opposition to repayment of the money; and the president has granted permission, under certain restrictions, to let the building be erected on the public ground at

the corner of Third street, west, and Pennsylvania avenue.

THE INFIRMARY AND POOR-HOUSE.

On the elevated ground to the north of the old Post and Patent offices, are erected commodious buildings for the reception of the poor and infirm, and which are very numerous in proportion to the population of the city. This arises in a great measure from the influx of strangers from all parts of the Union who come to the seat of the general government to seek redress from Congress and the President, for their various complaints and grievances. The city of Washington, already overwhelmed with its own proper expenses, can ill afford aid to so numerous a class of mendicants. And our worthy physician, Dr. M'Williams, has certainly given attendance to many hundreds of this class, for which he has received no other compensation than the reflections of a liberal mind. Government will not certainly let him remain unpaid for his services. It has been moved in Congress, and it is to be hoped will be soon carried into effect, the erection of a suitable building to receive these numerous applicants of national regard.

SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

The Horticultural Society of Washington, has distinguished itself by its industry and intelligence; its annual exhibitions in point of elegance and taste are equal to any exhibited in any country; in

producing this magic effect, the ladies of Washington took an active part.

The Historical Society of Washington, has existed but a few years; however, from the industry and intelligence of Secretary Peter Force, Esq., Mayor of the city, many valuable books, which illustrate the history of our country, have already been collected.

ARSENAL.

The Washington Arsenal occupies a tract of land of about a quarter of a mile square. The principal buildings are the arsenal or repository of arms; the store in which the materials for manufacture are kept; the quarters of the officers and men; three gun-sheds in which the gun-carriages when completed, are placed; a small magazine and laboratories, a model office, in which the models of guns, carriages, and small arms, &c. &c. are deposited, and the workshops, consisting of a carriage-maker's shop, blacksmith's shop, armorer's shop, foundry, &c. &c.

The machinery is mostly on improved plans, consisting of a steam-engine of twelve horse power, attached to which is a trip-hammer, two screw-cutting machines, a drilling machine, two sawing machines (circular and upright) a cylinder bellows, and several newly constructed lathes, in addition to which, are several patent mortising machines of the most approved patterns.

The business done at the post, is such as the construction of gun-carriages, caissons, implements,

and equipments, and the preparation of all munitions of war. The average number of workmen employed, is about one hundred. The stores for the most part consist of about eight hundred iron cannon, principally of the large calibre, above thirty brass cannon, howitzers and mortars, trophies of the revolution, &c., which number is increasing from time to time. About forty thousand stand of arms; about one hundred field-carriages of wood, and a large number for fortifications of cast-iron. The post has just undergone thorough repairs, and many improvements have lately been made.

Amongst those who by their wealth, talents, or industry have contributed to the formation of our infant Metropolis, may be reckoned the following; whose names are placed in alphabetical order.

B

Bradley, Pheneas and Abraham
Brent, Robert, William and Daniel
Brown, Robert
Brown, Jesse

C

Carroll, Daniel and Charles
Caldwell, Timothy
Cranch, William

D

Duane, William

G

Greenleaf, James
Gales, Joseph, jr.
Green, Duff

H

Hadfield, George
Hoban, James

J

Jefferson, Thomas
Jackson, Andrew

L

Law, Thomas
Latrobe, Benjamin H.
Leckie, Robert

M
Madison, James
Monroe, James
M'Williams, Alexander
M'Clellan, John
N
Noland, William
O
Orr, Grayson
P
Pearson, J.
R
Rush, Richard
Rich, ——
S
Scott, ——
Sessford, John
Seaton, W. W.
T
Thornton, William
V
Van Ness, John P.
Van Buren, Martin
W
Washington, George
Weightman, Roger

CAPTURE OF WASHINGTON CITY.

The following account of the capture of the city of Washington, by the British, on the 24th of August, 1814, with the causes which led to this event, was published in 1816, by an anonymous writer, signed "Spectator." As this account contains many important facts, which we have not seen any where else so ably collected and arranged, it is given entire. It will, no doubt, be considered by the future historian as an important document; for it bears evident marks of having been written by some one very well acquainted with the subject.

"The capture of the city of Washington, and the destruction of its public buildings, which took place on the 24th of August, 1814, demand a very detailed account; since in the hands of faction, they have been made the cause of much error and prejudice. The sources from which our information

is drawn, are two—personal observation and public documents.

On the 26th of June, official advices were received of the pacification which had taken place in Europe; and on the 1st of July a cabinet council was held, the result of which shows, that the administration were sufficiently attentive to this new state of things, and to the increased power and probable designs of the enemy arising therefrom. "It seemed (says Mr. Monroe, in his statement to the committee of investigation,) to be his (the President's) object, that some position should be taken between the Eastern Branch and Patuxent with two or three thousand men; and that an additional force of ten or twelve thousand, (including the militia of the District) should be held in readiness, in the neighbouring states, to march when called on; the whole to be put under the command of an officer of the regular army. "To the regular force, (said Mr. Jones, late Secretary of the Navy) the President proposed to add ten thousand militia, to be designated and held in readiness, in such neighbouring districts, as should be found to be most convenient." The extent and character of these measures, were occasionally determined by provisions of a similar nature, to be made for all other exposed parts of the Atlantic frontier; and in this view of the subject, no one can reasonably quarrel with the degree of force destined to the defence of district No. 10, viz: one thousand regular troops, and ten or twelve thousand militia, with such volunteers, as the exigency would necessarily attract to the service.

In these two statements of Messieurs Monroe and Jones, we have the substance of the President's plan of defence, and the extent of measures deemed necessary thereto. Let us now see what were the measures taken to give execution to this plan.

On the 2d of July, (the day following that of the sitting of the cabinet) the Secretary of War, by a general order, created the new military district No. 10, (embracing the state of Maryland, the district of Columbia, and the northern section of the state of Virginia,) and the same day gave notice to Brigadier-general Winder, that the President had selected him for the command thereof.

"On the 4th of July, (says the committee of congress in their report of the 29th of November, 1814,) a requisition was made on certain states for a corps of ninety-three thousand five hundred men, designating the quota of each, with a request to the state executives, to detach and hold in readiness for immediate service their respective detachments, and recommending also the expediency of fixing the places of rendezvous, with a due regard to points, the importance or exposure of which would most likely attract the views of the enemy. Of this requisition, two thousand effectives from the quota of Virginia; five thousand from that of Pennsylvania; six thousand (the whole Maryland quota,) and two thousand the estimate number of the militia of the district of Columbia, were put at the disposition of the commanding general, by letters from the Secretary of War, of the 12th and 17th of July, making the aggregate number of fifteen thousand militia, exclusive of the regular troops, viz:

thirty-sixth regiment, first battalion of the thirty-eighth, two troops of dragoons, two companies of the tenth regiment, one company of the twelfth, and two companies of the sea-fencibles, supposed to amount to one thousand, besides the artillerists, composing the garrisons of Fort M'Henry and Washington."

Here then, is the most complete evidence, that by the 17th of July, five weeks before the attack upon Washington, full execution was given to the plan of the President by the War Department, so far as related to the quantum of force to be employed, and that to secure the number actually contemplated, the Secretary of that department had transcended the letter of his authority, and had called for three thousand more than was deemed necessary. Nor will it be objected to that department, that a camp of two or three thousand men had not been promptly formed at some point between the Eastern Branch and Patuxent, when we advert to the following considerations, viz:—

1st. That the preliminary measures to be taken by the governors, of organizing the detachments, and appointing places of rendezvous, necessarily required time, and that between the 4th and 12th of July, (the day in which the quota of Maryland was subjected to General Winder's authority, for the purpose of forming a central camp,) but eight days intervened, a period certainly not unreasonably long, for their preparatory measures.

2d. That the location of this central camp was committed to the commanding general, and that it was not till the 16th of July that he reported on

that subject. In his letter of that date, he says, "I reached this place (Upper Marlborough) last evening, in my tour of examining the country. From what I have seen and learned, it appears to me, that there cannot be found a place of tolerable convenience, with reference to the objects of defence, for an encampment, except in this neighbourhood." Nor was this opinion of much duration, for in his letter of the 23d of July, he says, "the governor of Maryland, has issued orders for calling out three thousand of the drafts, under the requisition of the 4th, and, at my suggestion, has appointed Bladensburgh, as the place of rendezvous."

3d. On the 12th of July, the whole quota of Maryland (six thousand) was put at the General's disposition, with orders to draw therefrom, immediately, a force not greater than three nor less than two thousand men, for the purpose of forming a central camp between Baltimore and Washington. And further (in the words of the committee "at all times the marines, flotilla-men, and regular troops, including the different garrisons, amounting to upwards of one thousand men; the militia of the district of Columbia to two thousand;—these were always in a disposable state, and acknowledged by General Winder, in his letter of the 23d July, to be almost as effectual as if in active service. The disposable force at Baltimore amounted to upwards of two thousand men." From these considerations, we think the Administration without blame, in this particular, and that if a central camp at Bladensburgh, or elsewhere, of two or three thousand men was not formed, under the Secretary's letter

of the 12th of July, which put at the general's disposition the whole quota of Maryland militia, in addition to regulars and marines, and Washington and Georgetown volunteers, we must look for the cause somewhere else than in the President or Secretary of War. Having shown what were the intentions of the national executive, and the measures taken by it to give execution to these, we now proceed to state the manner in which this branch of the government was seconded by its own agents, and by the executives of the states on which it called for support. On the 15th of July, General Winder was advised, by a letter from the Secretary of War, that the van of Admiral Cochrane's fleet had arrived in Lynhaven bay; and that two seventy-fours and two frigates had passed Point Look-Out. On the17th of July, he was further advised by the Secretary, that besides the whole quota of Maryland, (six thousand men) there was placed at his disposition, the militia of the district of Columbia, (two thousand) two thousand of the quota of Virginia, and five thousand of that of Pennsylvania. These facts lead us to enquire in what manner the general availed himself of the information and authority given by these letters? Did he immediately apply to the states of Pennsylvania and Virginia for their quotas; or was he able so to quicken the movements of his aged relation, the governor of Maryland, as to get from him the support of those national measures of defence with which he had been specially entrusted?

On the 16th of July, he states that the governor and council had taken the necessary steps to com-

ply immediately with the requisition of the general government.

On the 20th of July, four days after he had thus announced that the governor and council had taken the necessary steps," &c. he says, "I have seized this moment to proceed to this place (Annapolis) to arrange the calling the Maryland militia, demanded by the requisition of the 4th inst. This will be immediately attended to by the governor of this state." The effect of this visit is seen in a subsequent letter of the General's, of the 23d of July. "The Governor has issued orders for calling out three thousand of the drafts." On the 13th of August, twenty-one days after the Secretary of War had been thus informed, that the necessary steps had been taken by the governor and council, General Winder advises him, that of the drafts to form the camp at Bladensburgh, there would be nearly a total failure—"Instead," says he, "of three thousand, they will scarcely exceed as many hundreds," and as an expedient the General suggests the taking "the militia drawn out under the state authority, and now assembled at Annapolis, amounting to about one thousand men, as part of the requisition;" and what may be worthy of notice is that this corps, taken immediately into service by the Secretary of War, did not reach Bladensburgh, (its place of rendezvous) for eleven days after the date of this letter; nor more than thirty minutes before the action began on the 24th of August.

With regard to the General's efforts to get out the militia of Virginia and Pennsylvania, we regret

that we have not more cause for praise, or rather less for censure. Though authorized to call for two thousand men from Virginia, he does not call for a man of this corps till the 19th of August—nor does he in his narrative, or elsewhere, assign any reason for this omission. This circumstance, important as it is, has escaped the notice of the investigating committee, who like General Winder, are perfectly silent on the subject.—Nor is what they say in relation to the call of the Pennsylvania quota, as clear or satisfactory as might have been expected. We shall repeat this, the better to make the public understand the force of our objection, and the conclusions against the General, which the facts undeniably furnish. "On the 17th of July," says the committee, "the Secretary of War, by letter authorized the commanding general to call on Pennsylvania for five thousand men; on Virginia for two thousand, &c., as before stated. This letter was not received by General Winder, until about the 8th of August, (as appears by his correspondence with the governor of Pennsylvania) after a lapse of about twenty-three days. In explaining the reason of this delay, General Winder says, it originated from his being in constant motion, and the letter had gone the circuit with him, without his having "received it." To say the least of this, the apology of the general and the admission by the committee are both extraordinary; for in another part of the report, the committee, speaking of a letter of the 17th of July, of the Secretary of War, say, "Upon the receipt of this authority, General Winder proceeded direct to Annapo-

lis, and made the requisition upon the actual service of three thousand men; and on the 23d of July, thirty-two days previous to the battle of Bladensburgh, General Winder informed the Secretary of War, that arrangements for this force had been made." General Winder also, in his letter of the 20th of July, dated at Annapolis, has these words: "Your letter of the 17th reached me on the 18th." How then is this contradiction to be explained? If the letter in question, of the Secretary, was received on the 18th of July, how comes it that the General tells the Governor of Pennsylvania that it was not received until about the 8th of August, and would assign this to the committee as the reason for not sooner calling for the quota of Pennsylvania? Were there two letters of the 17th from the Secretary, and did one of these find the general in less than twenty-four hours, and the other in no less than twenty-three days? Why were not these two letters, if there were two, published by the committee? Why should both be omitted? and why should not General Winder have noticed this extraordinary delay, in the receipt of this very important despatch, in any subsequent letter to the secretary himself? Is our difficulty on this head lessened by recurring to the statement, made by the committee, of General Winder's correspondence with Governor Snyder? According to this, General Winder first wrote to Governor Snyder on the 6th of August, advising him that part of the quota of Pennsylvania was destined to serve under his command; and this second letter was the 8th of that month, stating

that since his letter of the 6th, he had received a letter from the Secretary of War, of the 17th of July, advising that the Pennsylvania quota, five thousand, were put under his command, and wishing that as many of them as possible might be riflemen. In neither of these letters does he call any troops to his aid; nor was it till the 17th of August, that he deemed it necessary even to require one regiment. On these facts we ask, how came General Winder to know on the 6th of August and so to inform Governor Snyder, that any portion of the Pennsylvania quota was destined to serve under him, if the secretary's letter of the 17th of July, making this designation of the troops, was not received till the 8th? or why, knowing this designation on the 6th and 8th, and wishing to supply the deficiencies in the state of Maryland, and apprised of the arrival of the van of the enemy's fleet, as early as the 15th of July, and neither calling nor expecting aid from Virginia? why, we repeat, under all these circumstances, delay to require the march of any portion of the Pennsylvania quota? and even as late as the 17th of August, amid all the alarms of the moment, and demonstrations of the enemy, require only a single regiment? To us this conduct is inexplicable; but on one of two conjectures, neither of which is honourable to the general. Preferring that however, which stigmatizes our species least, we charitably put the failure to the account, not of federalism or of faction, but to the incompetency of a head, puzzled and embarrassed with a

mass of duties too various and complicated for its discharge.

Having taken this view of the General's conduct in assembling the forces destined for his command, we proceed lastly to consider the use he made of those he actually had; and under this head, as honest chroniclers, we shall not omit noticing the merits or faults of others.

We shall say nothing of the business or the bustle, the marches and counter-marches "from Eling to Aeton, and Aeton to Eling," which occupied the General and his troops from the 9th July to the 18th of August.

On the latter of these days he received advice that the enemy's fleet had entered, and was ascending the Patuxent in force; and on the 19th gave information that he had called for "the militia of the District of Columbia, for West's and Williams', and the Baltimore brigades, *en masse*, and for five hundred men each, from all the brigades on the Western-shore of Maryland, and the counties which border the Potomac on the Virginia side, and for General Hungerford's corps from the Northern Neck of Virginia."

On this day the Secretary of War instructed him "to push his cavalry into the neighbourhood of the enemy, [if their movements indicated an attack on Washington,] for the purpose of driving off horses and cattle and removing all supplies of forage on their route." And on the 22d he advised the General that the Baltimore brigade would be at Bladensburgh that day, and suggested a demonstration by

Barney's corps and other troops, on the right of Nottingham, which should menace the enemy's rear and his communications with his shipping."

The former of these orders was feebly attempted by the militia cavalry under the command of Colonel Tilghman, and Captain Caldwell; the latter was unfortunately not attempted at all. On this day (the 22d) the enemy held a position at, and near Nottingham, his force estimated by Colonel Beall at four thousand, and by Colonel Monroe at six thousand, but destitute of cavalry, and nearly so of field artillery. A light corps was now organized, composed of the 36th and 38th regiments of the line, two troops of dragoons, and three companies of the Columbia militia. This corps was ordered to meet the enemy, while the main body took a position about one mile in advance of the Wood-yard, and on the route which the enemy was expected to move towards Washington.

Our cavalry meeting the enemy—who had now put himself in motion—retired before him, and the advanced corps was ordered to fall back to the main body. Instead of pursuing the direct route to Washington, the enemy marched to Upper Marlborough, upon which General Winder, fell back to the Battalion Oldfields. There the army was reviewed by the president and heads of departments, on the morning of the 23d, its force amounting to three thousand two hundred effectives, with seventeen pieces of artillery. A second order was now given to the light troops to advance and attack the enemy, probably under the suggestions of the secretary of war, that "pushing our pickets frequently and

freely upon those of the enemy, were the means best calculated for circumscribing his supplies, for gaining a knowledge of his strength—of which the accounts were various—and for preventing a stolen march, which was to be suspected."

It is however among the unaccountable things of this disgraceful campaign, that at this critical moment, when our first experiment was to be made upon the enemy, the commanding general should, under any pretence, choose to abstract himself from the army, and with so little explanation, either of his motives for so doing, or of the route he was to travel, as to authorize the report made by Colonel Monroe to General Stansbury, during the night of the 23d, that "he had been at the camp of General Winder; that there was an alarming silence with regard to the general, who had gone out to reconnoitre the enemy, and had not been heard of; that it was feared he was taken; and that General Smith had, by persuasion, taken the command."

This extraordinary movement of the general, (which, by his own narrative, turns out to be a mere freak, to do, in *propriæ persona*, what any other general would have done by an aid-de-camp or an express, viz: the ordering of General Stansbury and Colonel Sterret to effect a junction with the main army) was fortunately without any ill effect. The expected battle which was to have been fought in his absence, did not take place. A few rounds of a rifle company at long shot, satisfied the order, and the light troops retired to the main body, which, without annoyance, stood in battle array till sunset, when the general, who, having by this time

returned, thinking it mere chivalry to wait longer for the enemy's attack, and not meditating any of his own, decamped for Washington; and, according to the report of the committee of congress, gained the Eastern Branch bridge, in the district of Columbia, by an extremely rapid "and precipitate march."

The next morning brought advices that the enemy, who had quietly reposed himself three miles distant from the position from which we had thus hastily escaped, was now in full march for Bladensburgh. The contingency on which he was permitted or ordered to attack the capitol had arisen. Our demonstrations had been those not of capacity but of folly; not of force, but of weakness;—we had deserted and destroyed our own flotilla *without fighting*;—we had permitted him to land and to march to Nottingham and Marlborough *without fighting*;—we had left him undisturbed at every point and at all times;—we had now shamefully abandoned to him all the approaches to the capitol by *flight*, and had left him nothing to fear, with regard to a communication with his fleet. He, therefore, could no longer hesitate: he accordingly raised his camp early on the 24th, and by a forced march, without cavalry and without artillery, (excepting two small pieces and one howitzer, and these dragged by seamen) presented himself by twelve o'clock on the heights of Bladensburgh. This place had been left to the defence of Gen. Stansbury, and part of Stricker's Baltimore brigades; these corps had arrived there in succession, and much wearied by their march

on the 22d and 23d. On the night of the latter, Colonel Monroe reached this corps from General Winder's camp at the Oldfields, and advised Stansbury to take the western route to Marlborough and throw himself on the rear of the enemy!*

Stansbury, however, kept his position, obeying the order he had received from General Winder, until hearing that the main army had retired to the Eastern Branch bridge, leaving his corps uncovered, he retreated towards the city. Another and positive order carried him back to the neighbourhood of Bladensburgh, where Winder, pushing forward Smith's brigade, (but leaving Barney's and Minor's corps—the one at the Navy-yard and

* This fact, among others which are to be related, shows the improper interference of a civil officer, with the arrangements of the commanding general. Winder orders Stansbury to stand fast at Bladensburgh, [*See* page fifty-five of the documents] and to defend that avenue to the city. Monroe does all he can to make him throw it open, by advising a circuitous march and night attack of the enemy's rear, without concert with the commanding general, or even without knowing where the enemy was!—yet has this gentleman escaped public censure! The truth is, that the moment for pursuing the policy suggested by Monroe had passed by. Stansbury and Barney should never have advanced beyond the neighborhood of Marlborough, and should have taken a position, as suggested by the secretary of war, in his letter of the 22d July, on the enemy's flank and rear. This measure alone, would, in all probability, have saved the city; and, besides, was the only disposition which would have saved Baltimore, had that been the enemy's object.

the other at the capitol) arrived in time to fight a battle on dispositions, not made by himself but by Stansbury and Smith, and their assistants Colonel Monroe and Mr. F. S. Key. Of these dispositions we need say nothing, as the gentlemen to whom they have been principally imputed, were both ashamed of them;* and the enemy despised

* Stansbury, in his report, says, "whose plan this was, I know not, as it was not mine;—nor did it meet with my approbation."

Colonel Sterret tells us, that "the first line formed on the battle ground, was changed under the direction of Colonel Monroe, who, on this occasion, observed to me: 'Although you see that I am active, you will please to bear in mind, that this is not my plan.' If neither Stansbury's plan, nor Monroe's, whose plan was it? The general, in his narrative says: "I left General Smith to make a disposition of his troops, and hastened to the bridge, where I found Colonel Beall, whom I directed to proceed agreeably to the instructions he had received. I then rode to the battery, and upon inquiry, I learned that General Stansbury was on a rising ground on the left of his line. I immediately rode thither, and found him and Colonel Monroe together. The latter gentleman informed me that he had been aiding General Stansbury to post his command, and wished me to proceed to examine it." They were on the point of doing this when some one quizzed our commander with an account of a great victory gained by General Izzard; a general, who was, perhaps, alone remarkable for taking uncommon pains to avoid gaining victories. Some time was, of course, lost by this pantomime, when, resumes the general, "the head of the enemy's column appeared. Some pieces of artillery, and a company of riflemen were drawn from General Smith's command, to support our advanced artillery. They were posted

them too much to employ any *manœuvring* against them. They even threw themselves forward in open order, advanced singly, passed the bridge and the creek, and gained both flanks of our advanced corps. The general now ordered this to be supported; but his own words can best describe what followed: "Our advanced riflemen," (Pinkney's corps) says the general, "now began to fire, and continued it for half a dozen of rounds, when I observed them to run back to an orchard. They halted there, and seemed for a moment about returning to their original position, but in a few minutes entirely broke, and retired to the left of Stansbury's line. The advanced artillery immediately followed the riflemen, and retired on the left of the fifth Baltimore regiment, which had been pushed forward to sustain them.

"The first three or four rockets fired by the enemy, being much above the heads of Stansbury's line," they stood those very manfully; but the rockets having taken a more horizontal direction, a universal flight of the centre and left of Stansbury's brigade was the consequence. The fifth regiment and the artillery still remained, and

hastily, and this was barely accomplished, when I was obliged to give orders to our artillery to open upon the enemy, who was descending the street towards the bridge;—all further examination (of what Colonel Monroe and General Stansbury had done) and movement, was now impossible." From this detail, it is evident that Winder did not make the dispositions which Monroe and Stansbury disavow. The question again recurs, who did make those dispositions?

I hoped would prevent the enemy's approach; but they, the enemy, advanced singly; their fire annoyed the fifth considerably, when I ordered it to retire for the purpose of putting it out of the reach of the enemy. This order was, however, immediately countermanded, from an aversion to retire before the necessity became stronger, and from a hope that the enemy would issue in a body, and enable us to act upon him on terms of equality.*

"But his fire beginning to annoy this corps (the fifth regiment,) still more, by wounding

* This narrative has no parallel in military writing. The general, according to this, first ordered the retreat to put the corps out of reach of the enemy; which, no doubt, would have kept them out of harm's way: but he countermanded this order from an aversion to retire before it was necessary, and from a hope that the enemy, instead of advancing singly, and popping at him like cowards, would come out in a body, and fight him on equal terms; that is, by showing as large a mark as he did. Well, to indulge the general in this particular, they did at length so come out, and began to deploy on his left; when, instead of accepting the equal terms for which he had panted, he again ordered a retreat, which became a flight of absolute and total disorder! Why, we may ask, did he permit them to approach him singly? Why, at least, not drive in their skirmishers? Why keep three or four hundred cavalry to look on? Why not charge this line of open order? But, "the cavalry," says the general, "would do any thing but charge!" [*See* the note to General Armstrong's report.] If Jackson had not behaved differently at New Orleans, even his Kentucky and Tennessee men would have been defeated.

several of them, and a strong column passing up the road and deploying on its left, I ordered them to retire:—their retreat became a flight of absolute and total disorder."

Beall's regiment was posted "on a height to the right of the road, which commanded the whole ground occupied by Stansbury's brigade." The story of this regiment is soon told. "It" says the general "gave one or two ineffectual fires and fled." This retreat completes the account of the fortunes and the fate of the front line, which could not be rallied; and which displayed all its activity in making its way home.

For the conduct of the second line, composed of Smith's brigade, the thirty-sixth regular regiment, one battalion of the thirty-eighth, a detachment of the twelfth, and Barney's corps of seamen and marines, and the whole of our cavalry, we must hear others—the general not having had these under his own particular notice or observation. We shall accordingly begin with Commodore Barney's letter of the 29th of August, merely remarking, that this officer, notwithstanding the pressure in front, had been unaccountably forgotten at the Eastern Branch bridge, (though the direction of the enemy's march was now known to be by Bladensburgh) and would have remained there much against his own opinions and wishes, if he had not accidentally met the president and secretary of war, who advised him to hasten his march to Bladensburgh and join the army. "We came up," says the commodore, "at a trot. We took our position on the rising ground, between Smith's militia

and Beall's—posted our marines and seamen, and waited the approach of the enemy. During this period the engagement continued, the enemy advancing and our army retreating, apparently in much disorder. At length the enemy made his appearance before us and halted. After a few minutes I ordered an eighteen-pounder to fire upon him, which completely cleared the road. A second and third attempt of the same kind were made to come forward, but all were destroyed. They then crossed over into an open field, and attempted to flank us.—There he was met by three twelve-pounders, the marines and seamen acting as infantry, and was again totally cut up. By this time not a vestige of the American army remained, except a body of five or six hundred, on a height on my right, and from which I expected great support. The enemy now pushed up their sharp-shooters and began to outflank us on the right. Our guns were that way, when he pushed up the hill towards the American corps, stationed as above described, who, to my great mortification, made no resistance, giving a fire or two, and retired. Finding the enemy now in my rear, and no means of defence, I ordered my officers and men to retire."

General Smith says, "the dispersion of the front line caused a dangerous opening on our left, of which the enemy was availing himself, when I ordered Colonel Brent, with the second regiment, to take a position still more to our left, and he was preparing to execute this order, when orders came from General Winder for the whole of the troops to retreat."

Here ends the account of fighting.—What remains of the story, is but a vexatious repetition of orders to halt and form, and counter-orders to retire. When what was left of the army reached the capitol, the secretary of war suggested the occupation of that building, and believed "that the thirty-sixth and thirty-eighth, who had not fired a gun, with those of Barney's corps that could be collected, would be sufficient to maintain it, provided that General Winder could assure them of such exterior support as would be necessary to a supply of bread, water, and ammunition. The general answered peremptorily, that he could not, and proposed to retire behind Georgetown." This opinion, Colonel Monroe warmly enforced by arguments which he has since employed in his report. The secretary of war then assented to the measure which appeared to have been previously discussed and adopted by the general and the secretary of state, and perceiving that no order was given to apprise the Navy Department of the determination to cross Rock creek, and to prevent the capture of the Navy-yard, he despatched Major Bell to announce the retreat of the army.

The garrison of fort Washington was not more distinguished than their fellow-laborers, probably less so—the fort was destroyed and abandoned, though pressed by no enemy on either side. It is true that the covering corps, was, against all military rules, removed to the Virginia side of the Potomac by an order from the president and General Winder. [*See* General Young's Report.]

It may be proper to add to this detail a state-

ment of the force employed on this occasion on both sides. Our present lights with regard to the British army reduce it to below Doctor Catlet's estimate, which was thirty-five hundred and forty; and the fact is well established, that the *light brigade* alone, not exceeding fifteen hundred men, defeated our army.

The strength of our several corps was as follows, viz:—

Dragoons.

Dragoons of the United States,	140	
Maryland Militia Dragoons,	260	
Columbia District,	40	
Virginia, (a company of Col. Minor's.)	100	
		540
Regular Infantry and Marines.—		
Thirty-sixth Regiment, one Battalion of thirty-eighth, one Company of twelfth,	500	
Seamen and Marines,	600	
		1100
Militia.—Stansbury's Brigade,	1353	
Part of Stricker's,	956	
Smith's Brigade and Cramer's Battalion,	1800	
Young's Brigade,	450	
Beall's Regiment,	800	
Minor's Regiment,	600	
Sundry detachments of Volunteers and Militia,	450	
		6409
Total,		8049

Twenty pieces of field-artillery of different calibres.

Our loss in killed and wounded was,

Killed,	10
Wounded,	30
Total,	— 40

British Forces.—The following Brigade Orders, &c., belonging to Captain Blanchard, of the royal engineers, were found near the exploded well at Greenleaf's Point.

D. O. *H. M. Ship* TONNANT, *Aug.* 17, 1814.

The troops will be brigaded as follows :—

1st brigade, Colonel Brooke, 44th regiment, 4th, or King's Own.

44th regiment.

2d brigade, Colonel Patterson, 21st regiment.

21st Royal Scots, Fusileers.

2d battalion Royal Marines.

Detachment of Marines under Captain Robins.

Light brigade, Colonel Thornton, 85th regiment, 85th light infantry.

4th, 21st, and 44th light infantry companies, Maj. Jones, 4th regiment.

One company of Marine Skirmishers, under Lieutenant Stevens.

Colonial Marines under Captain Read,

The three-pounder under Captain Carmichail, Royal Artillery.

The whole amounting to about three thousand five hundred.

Our deductions from the whole of this exposition are,

1st. That the force destined to this service was sufficient.

2d. That the measures taken by the President and War Department were proper and seasonable.

3d. That the failure to collect a larger force was owing to the remissness of the Commanding General, and negligence or apathy of the Executive of Maryland.

4th. That the force actually collected was sufficient to have beaten the enemy, but that it behaved badly,* and was wretchedly commanded.

* If farther proof of this fact be necessary we will refer to the following extracts, made from the documents collected by the investigating committee :—"Without all doubt," says Gen. Armstrong, "the determining cause of our disasters is to be found in that love of life, which, in many of the corps, predominated over a love of country and of honour."

"It," (the battle) says Mr. Rush, attorney-general of the United States, "commenced in a very few minutes, and in not many more, some of our troops began to break."

"The imposing front of the enemy," says Col. Sterret, "was never disconcerted by the fire of the artillery or the riflemen, and the brigade of Gen. Stansbury was seen to fly as soon as the action became serious. No second line of reserve appeared to support us, and we were outflanked and defeated in as short a time as such an operation could well be performed."

Destruction of Public Property.—The public buildings destroyed by the incursion of the British, were :—the Capitol, President's house, the two buildings containing the public offices, and the fort at Greenleaf's Point; they also burnt Mr. Sewell's house on the Capitol Hill; a hotel belonging to Mr. Carrol, on do.; General Washington's house, on do.; and Mr. Frost's, do. Several houses were plundered by the soldiers and negroes, amongst which were, Mr. A. M'Cormick's, Mr. D. Rapine's, Mr. W. Elliot's, and the types and presses of Messrs. Gales and Seaton, were chiefly destroyed by order of the commanders. The workshops in the Navy-yard, with a sloop-of-war, and public stores, fort Washington, and both bridges were partly destroyed by the American, and partly by the British troops. The British retreated silently to their ships on the evening of the 26th of August, leaving the chief part of their wounded behind.

The following lines were found written with charcoal, on the four-mile-stone leading to Bladensburgh; and near the place where Commodore Barney made so brave a resistance to the enemy.

The hands point in the direction where the men fought or fled.

☞ Here fought Commodore Barney,
So nobly and so gallantly;
Against Britain's sons and slavery,
For a fighting man was he.

☜ There did General Winder flee,
His infantry and cavalry;
Disgracing the cause of liberty,
For a writing man was he!

LAWS.

The following is a brief Abstract of the General Laws of the Corporation, alphabetically arranged.

A Board of Appeal is nominated by the Mayor, and by and with the consent of the Board of Aldermen, appointed annually on the first Monday in October, to consist of three freeholders, who shall meet in the City Hall on the second Monday in October annually, and there remain from day to day, not exceeding five days, and to receive a compensation of two dollars per day each. This Board has power to hear and decide on all appeals from the assessment of the assessors appointed annually, and of the assessors who are appointed every five years, to abate, increase, and alter or amend, any assessment previously made, so as to equalize the valuation of all assessable property within the city, and place it on a footing with other property of equal value. Of the meeting of this board, public notice is required to be given in the newspapers of the city. No assessor can be appointed a member of the Board of Appeal.

General Assessment of Property.—Three assessors are appointed by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen every five years, on the second Monday in May, to make a general assessment of all property by law taxable in the city, and to be governed by what they believe the property is worth in cash at the time of the valuation:—are not to tax any new buildings until the first of January next, after they are finished or occupied.

The assessors are required to take an oath for the impartial discharge of their duty:—may require from the owner a written list of property, and the owner subject to the penalty of ten dollars for refusing:—are allowed a compensation of two dollars per day, and are required to make return of their assessment to the register on or before the last Monday in September.

Annual Assessment of Property.—The Mayor and Board of Aldermen appoint annually, excepting at the periods when the quinquennial appointment happens, three freeholders, whose duty it is to assess and value all real and personal property in the city, not before assessed and valued, to regulate any former assessment where property has since deteriorated or enhanced in value:—receive a compensation of forty dollars each:—are subject to a penalty of ten dollars each for every neglect of duty:—and to make the return of their assessment on the first Monday in October. It is made the duty of the commissioners, each in their respective wards, to attend the assessors in the discharge of their duty.

Auctions.—Every person selling by auction must take out a license; for which he must pay one hundred dollars; and give security in five thousand dollars for the faithful performance of his duties. Twenty-five dollars fine for every lot sold, is laid on those who refuse or neglect to take out a license. In ten days after the sale of any property by auction, an account must be rendered, deducting the following commission:—for every personal property of every description, five per cent.,

excepting for dry goods in the original package, and in that case, two and a half per cent. Wet goods, groceries, and horses, two and a half per cent. Household goods and furniture, five per cent. On vacant lots and vessels, two per cent. on the first two hundred dollars; one per cent. on the next thirteen hundred dollars; and if the amount exceed fifteen hundred dollars, then one per cent. on the excess. If the articles offered for sale will not bring the price limited, then the auctioneer may charge one-fourth of his commission. If the auctioneer demand and receive more than is allowed by law, he is finable four times the amount of his just commission. No auctioneer can purchase in goods to sell again; under the penalty of a hundred dollars. No auctioneer can sell to less amount of dry goods than three dollars—of wet goods, five dollars—or less than five gallons of spirits, under a penalty of five dollars for each offence. License, seventy dollars for each person who sells, if more than one.

The corporation is entitled to receive the following rates and duties on the amounts of all sales at auction, within its limits: upon all real estate, slaves, vessels, public securities, banks, and other incorporated stocks, one-fourth of one per cent. upon watches, jewelry, cutlery, perfumery, and stationery, five per cent.; and upon all other goods, articles, or things whatever, whether raw or manufactured, one per cent.

Bread. The wheaten bread is to be made of inspected flour; and the size of the loaf is fixed according to the price of the flour, at the following

rates: when the flour is from four dollars to four dollars and fifty cents per barrel, the single loaf must weigh twenty-seven ounces; when at five dollars, twenty-four ounces; at six dollars, twenty-two ounces; at seven dollars, twenty ounces; at eight dollars, eighteen ounces; at nine dollars, sixteen ounces; and at ten dollars, fifteen ounces; and so in proportion as the value of flour increases, the size of the loaf diminishes.

Bricks and Brick-kilns.—All the brick-kilns must be licensed by the Mayor, under a penalty of ten dollars for every week the owner continues to use it without a license.

All bricks brought into the city, for sale within the city, must be made in moulds of the following dimensions: place bricks in moulds nine and a quarter inches long in the clear; four and five-eighths inches broad, and two and a half inches deep; stock bricks in moulds, nine and a quarter inches long; four and five-eighths broad; and two and five-eighths inches deep; the moulds to be stamped by the sealer of weights and measures, under a penalty of twenty dollars for each offence.

Billiard Tables.—Each table must pay a license of one hundred dollars, renewable on the first Monday in November, annually. Penalty for setting up or using them without a license, ten dollars per day.

Bulls.—Six bulls are purchased for the use of the city, and are under the charge of the commissioners.

Carts, Wagons, and Drays must be licensed. Wagons must pay five dollars and fifty cents, and

carts and drays two dollars and fifty cents; and for every license issued to a non-resident of the city, to use a wagon for hire, eight dollars; and for every cart or dray five dollars, annually—each vehicle to have a number, and W. C. on each.

Coal Measurers are appointed by the Mayor with the consent of the Board of Aldermen, about the fourth Monday in June, annually; who are required to see all the coal measured that is sold in the city, and to give certificates of the same; which measure is to contain five pecks, for which they receive half a cent per bushel, to be paid equally by the seller and buyer. All anthracite coal sold in the city, shall be sold by weight, at the rate of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds per ton, and shall be weighed by one of the city coal-measurers, unless the buyer shall have expressly agreed to dispense with such weighing, and the measurer shall receive as a compensation twenty-five cents per ton, payable by the seller.

Collectors.—Three collectors are to be nominated by the Mayor, on or about the 1st day of January annually, and by the consent of the Board of Aldermen appointed; one for the First and Second wards, and one for the Third and Fourth wards, as collectors of taxes for the said wards, for which they are to receive a compensation of three and a half per cent. on collections; and also one collector for the Fifth and Sixth wards, who is to receive a compensation of four and a half per cent. on collections, and two dollars for distraining on personal property. Personal property must be advertised two weeks before the sale; and real estate, if be-

longing to persons residing out of the United States, six months; to persons in the United States, and without the district of Columbia, three months; and to persons residing within the district of Columbia, six weeks. Real property sold for taxes is redeemable within two years, or at any time prior to the payment by the purchaser of the purchase money, after paying the amount of taxes and expenses of sale, by paying ten per cent. per annum on the purchase money, or by depositing the money with the register, who shall give immediate notice to the purchaser that the money is paid. Minors, mortgagees, and others, having an equitable interest in real property, which shall have been sold for taxes, shall be allowed one year after such minors coming to, or being of full age, or after such mortgagees, or others, having equitable interests, obtaining possession of, or a decree for the sale of such property to redeem the property so sold, by paying ten per cent. per annum, and the taxes and costs, from the day of sale to the day of redemption. No real improved property can be sold, whereon there is personal property of sufficient value to pay the taxes due, unless at the written request of the owner of such real improved property.

Commissioners are appointed, one for the First, Second, and one for the Third wards, by the Mayor, with the consent of the Board of Aldermen, on the fourth Monday of June, annually. The office of commissioners of the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth wards is abolished; and the duties of that office are, as far as practicable, now discharged by

the police officers of those wards. Their duty is to superintend the execution of the laws of the council; the expenditure of all moneys appropriated for opening and repairing the streets, wharves, bridges, pumps, wells, &c. It is their duty also to superintend the conduct of the constables, and report the same; so that the latter may receive their pay. The pay of the commissioners is two hundred dollars each, per annum, payable out of the ward funds.

Constables, Police.—Ten police constables are nominated by the Mayor, on or about the fourth Monday in June, annually, and with the consent of the Board of Aldermen, appointed two for the First ward, two for the Second ward, three for the Third ward, and one each, for the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth wards; upon the latter three of whom, devolves also the principal duties of the commissioners in their respective wards.

The police constables are to enforce the laws of the corporation, and, if necessary in the execution of their duty, can call to their assistance any citizen, who, on refusal without a proper excuse, is subject to a fine of two dollars. Their compensation is fifty dollars per annum, and the police constables of the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth wards, are paid fifty dollars per annum, additional, for discharging the duties of commissioner in their respective wards. They are required to make monthly returns to the Mayor, under a penalty of ten dollars for every neglect.

Debt of the City.—The debt of the city is now **$799,823 73.**

The revenue arising from taxes assessed on real and personal property, in the year 1836, at the rate of seventy-five cents on every hundred dollars worth of property assessed, was - -		$56,035 99
Revenue arising from licenses, and other sources than taxes, for 1836, was - - - - - - - -		19,226 44
		$75,262 43
Amount of interest payable in 1837, a portion of the debt bearing five per cent. only, - -	$46,019 55	
Expenses of the Corporation, - - -	13,318 00	
		59,337 55
		$15,924 88

Dogs.—A tax is levied on all male dogs of two dollars per annum, and five dollars on females; renewable on the 1st day of January, of each year, under a penalty of not less than five, nor more than ten dollars. Every dog must have a collar, with the name of the owner and city written or stamped on it. Any dog without license, and such collar, going at large, is liable to be killed: for doing which, and burying, the constable receives one dollar.

Fences.—Party-fences between lots, &c., are to be made and kept in repair at the joint expense of the parties.

Fire Companies and Engines.—A fire Company is organized in each ward, with power to

appoint their own officers. The president or vice-president has power to preserve order at the fires; and to order any citizen who is able, to assist in bringing water, and to order disorderly persons off. The presiding officer of the company which arrives first at the fire, has the direction of the business. Every officer to have a trumpet, and a white staff at least five feet long. They are to take care of all property taken out of the houses in danger. A fine of five dollars is recoverable against any one resisting their authority.

Every housekeeper is required to have as many buckets, with their name and numbers painted on them, as there are stories in the house, under a penalty of one dollar; and it is the duty of the commissioner or the officer discharging the duties of the commissioner in each ward, once in six months to enter every house, and see that the number required are kept and in good repair. Engines, ladders, &c., are procured at the expense of each ward.

Flour.—An inspector is appointed annually, on or about the fourth Monday in June, by the Mayor, with the consent of the Board of Aldermen; whose duty is to inspect all flour offered for sale, and to make a return to the Mayor every three months. Each barrel of flour must contain one hundred and ninety-six pounds of flour. If there be one pound deficient, the seller shall be fined ten cents; if two pounds, fifteen cents per pound; and for every pound deficient above that, twenty-five cents. The barrels to be marked according to the quality. Six cents are allowed for storage. No flour to be

exported or sold without inspection, under a penalty of ten dollars. The inspector receives a compensation of one hundred dollars per annum from the corporation, in addition to the fees allowed by law, which are two cents per barrel for every barrel inspected, the flour drawn from the cask for inspection, the fines incurred for barrels of flour deficient in weight, and twenty-five cents per pound for any excess in the weight of the cask over and above the tare marked thereon.

Footways.—No person is allowed to ride, or drive any carriage on the footways, except at the crossings of streets, &c., under a penalty of two dollars for each offence. The fine to be recovered from parents and guardians in case of minors, and from masters for slaves.

Gaming.—No kind of gaming, except billiards, (and the table licensed,) is allowed. Any tavern allowing of gaming for money, &c., to lose their license, and pay a fine of fifty dollars per day.

Geese.—No geese are allowed to be kept in this city, except in enclosures, south of Massachusetts avenue, and west of Eleventh street, east, under the penalty of having them seized and given to the trustees of the poor. And the police officers, or any other person, is authorized to take up the same, and is entitled to twenty-five cents from the trustees of the poor for every goose so delivered to them.

General Fund.—All moneys collected, except from taxes on real and personal property, are deposited in the Bank of Washington as a general fund: to be drawn out by the warrant of the Mayor, under the authority of appropriations only, for the general

expenses of the city. This fund is derived from licenses, rent of market stalls and stands, taxes on dogs, and fees for the city seal, in the year 1836, amounted to the sum of $19,226 44.

Grave-yards.—The squares No. 109, and No. 1026, are appropriated for grave-yards for the interment of all denominations of people. The ground was divided by the commissioners into sites for graves, and sold at the rate of two dollars each. Any person purchased from one to six contiguous, if thought proper, but no more. Those sites that remain unpurchased are now sold at three dollars per site.

The compensation for digging graves is fixed by the commissioners: at present it is two dollars each.

Gaugers.—Three gaugers are appointed by the Mayor, with the consent of the Board of Aldermen, whose duty it is to gauge all liquors sold in the city; and to be paid by the seller, six and a quarter cents for each barrel, hogshead, or tierce gauged.

Hackney Carriages.—All hackney carriages to pay a license of ten dollars per annum, if their owners shall have resided in this city six months previous to applying for such license, and be numbered, renewable on the first Monday in November. To persons residing within the limits of the corporation of Georgetown, and who shall have resided there six months previous to the date of such license, the license shall be charged at the rate of twenty dollars per annum; and for a license other than to residents of Washington or Georgetown, the license shall be at the rate of fifty dollars

per annum. The number to be painted legibly on the carriage, under a penalty of ten dollars for each offence.

All hacks while on the stand shall be at fifteen feet from the curb stone; the driver shall be on his box, or with the reins in his hand; and he shall not crack his whip to the annoyance of others, under a penalty of two dollars to five.

No one can run sleighs for hire without being first licensed to run carriages, or taking out a license for running a sleigh under the same regulations as hackney carriages. Non-residents, running hackney carriages in the city, to give bond, with sufficient surety, resident within the city, to be approved by the Mayor, conditioned for the payment of any, and all, fines and penalties which may be incurred by the driver for the breach of any of the laws of the corporation, relative to hackney carriages. No person can obtain a license for a carriage not his own, under a penalty of fifty dollars.

That the following rates of fare or charge for the conveyance of persons, from one place to another in the city of Washington, in hackney carriages, between day-break and eight o'clock, P. M., shall not be exceeded: that is to say,

From the Capitol square to the Eastern Branch bridge, thirty-one cents.

From the same to the Navy-yard, twenty-five cents.

From the same to the south end of New Jersey avenue, twenty-five cents.

From the same to the south end of south Capitol street, twenty-five cents.

From the same to Greenleaf's Point, twenty-five cents.

From the same to the President's square, twenty-five cents.

For any distance between the Capitol square, and any of the above mentioned places, not exceeding one half of the entire distance, twelve and one half cents, but any distance more than one half shall be reckoned as the entire distance.

From Greenleaf's Point to the Navy-Yard, twenty-five cents.

From the Navy-yard to the Eastern Branch bridge, twenty-five cents.

From the President's square to Greenleaf's Point, twenty-five cents.

From the same to the Hamburgh wharf twenty-five cents.

From the same to the western limits of the city, twenty-five cents.

For any distance between Greenleaf's Point and the Navy-yard, or between the Navy-yard and the Eastern Branch bridge; or between the President's square, and Greenleaf's Point, or the Hamburgh wharf, or the western limits of the city, not exceeding one-half of the entire distance, twelve and one-half cents; but any distance more than one-half, shall be reckoned as the whole distance: *Provided* no charge shall be made exceeding twelve and one-half cents a mile; for any distance exceeding two miles; and in case of any detention of a hackney carriage beyond five minutes, the driver thereof shall be allowed for the whole hack a sum not exceeding twelve and one-half cents for every fifteen minutes. And for the conveyance of per

sons from any one place to another, in the city of Washington, not specified above, at the rate of twelve and a half cents a mile. And for all conveyances or detentions, later than eight o'clock P. M., the owners or drivers of hackney carriages may demand and receive at the rate of fifty per centum on the foregoing charges in addition thereto: and in all the foregoing cases, the same charges shall be allowed for a part of a mile as for a whole mile.

That if any owner or driver of a hackney carriage shall refuse to carry a passenger or passengers at the foregoing rates, or demand or receive any greater sum for the conveyance of persons than the rates herein established; or shall take up any passengers contrary to the provisions of the following sections, he or they shall forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars for each and every offence: *Provided always*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent any owner or driver of a hackney carriage from receiving any voluntary compensation for the conveyance of persons over and above the rates hereby established, but it shall nevertheless be the duty of the owner or driver aforesaid to inform the person offering such extra compensation of the rates herein fixed, otherwise the said owner or driver shall be deemed guilty of having demanded extra compensation.

That whenever any owner or driver of a hackney carriage shall demand or receive any greater sum for the conveyance of persons, who shall not have resided twelve months within the city of Washington, than is established by the rates of fare aforesaid, or shall refuse to carry such person or persons at the said rates, he shall forfeit and pay dou-

ble the penalty prescribed by the thirteenth section hereof, any thing contained in the said section to the contrary notwithstanding.

15. That no driver of a hackney carriage, shall, when carrying any number of passengers more than two, or when the passengers in the hack, agree to pay for three seats therein, be allowed to take up any other passenger on the way, without the permission of the persons then in the hack.

16. That it shall be the duty of the register upon his granting a license to the owner or owners of hackney carriages, employed in carrying persons for hire from one place to another, within the city of Washington, agreeably to the several acts, for that purpose made and provided, to furnish the person or persons, to whom he shall grant a license as aforesaid, an abstract of the several acts now in force, relative to the fare and penalties of the licensed hackney carriages, which said abstract he shall attest and sign with his sign-manual.

17. That it shall be the duty of the owner or owners of every hackney carriage licensed or to be licensed, to run within the city of Washington, before the same shall be run as such, to cause to be put or pasted up permanently, on some convenient and conspicuous place, within the inner part of the carriage, the said abstract herein directed to be furnished to him; and if any hackney carriage shall be found running as such, within the limits of this corporation, without the said abstract being pasted or placed as herein prescribed, the owner or owners thereof shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars. That if any driver of a hackney carriage, when

the same shall be unemployed and not in motion, shall disturb or annoy any person or persons by boisterous or riotous conduct, or by creating an unnecessary noise or tumult, the owner of such carriage, whose driver shall so offend, shall pay not less than two nor more than five dollars for each offence. The owners of private carriages, when owned by persons as are subject to the operation of the local laws of the city, are placed under the same regulations and subjected to the same penalties as the owners or drivers of hackney carriages, on all public occasions.

18. That the register be authorized to have a sufficient number of the abstracts required by this act, printed and distributed gratis to the owners of hackney carriages, at the expense of this corporation.

19. That all the fines and penalties, imposed by virtue of this act, shall be recovered as small debts are recoverable, in the name of "the mayor, aldermen, and common council of the city of Washington," before a single migistrate, and applied as are other fines and penalties allowed by the corporation.

Hawkers and Pedlers.—All hawkers and pedlers, hawking or carrying about from place to place, in the city, any goods, wares, or merchandise, excepting such as are manufactured within the city of Washington, are required to take out a license therefor, and shall pay to the corporation, at the time of obtaining the same, the sum of fifty dollars, and any person hawking and peddling, as aforesaid, without a license, is subject to the penalty of twenty dollars for each offence, exempting

however, poultry, fish, meat, bread stuffs, butter, cheese, eggs, vegetables, or perishable merchandise, as lemons, limes, and pineapples. The license must be exhibited when required by any citizen under a penalty of five dollars.

Hogs are not allowed to go at large south of Massachusetts avenue, under the penalty of being seized and given to the clerk of the market of the ward in which the same may be seized, and sold at public auction—one half of the proceeds of sale to the person seizing, the other to the corporation.

Health.—A Board of Health, consisting of one citizen and one physician, from each ward, is annually appointed; they have the power of forming such a code of regulations for the preservation or restoration of the health of the city, as may not be incompatible with, or repugnant to, the charter; they also have the power of causing the removal, under a penalty of from one to five dollars, any nuisance that may exist in any cellar or domestic enclosure, after giving notice to the owner of the said cellar or domestic enclosure to remove the same; the said board have the power also, when they have cause to suspect that a nuisance, dangerous to the health of the city, exists in any house, cellar, or enclosure, to demand entry therein in the day-time; and upon the refusal of the owner or occupier to open the same and admit a free examination, a penalty of ten dollars is forfeited.

Enclosures.—No one is allowed to enclose any street or avenue, so as to obstruct a free passage, under a penalty of twenty dollars, without leave from the Mayor. Any one having transgressed the law, and having been duly informed of the same,

must remove the fence within ten days, under a penalty of five dollars for every day such enclosure remains unremoved.

Judicial Expenses and Fees.—In case of any decision before a court or justice of the peace, the Mayor is authorized to receive any money recovered, or to pay any expenses incurred, excepting for the alleged violation of the laws, relative to the sealing of weights and measures. An attorney is appointed annually by the Mayor, (the Board of Aldermen concurring,) who receives one hundred dollars for attending to some specific duty.

Lighting Streets, &c.—The Mayor is authorized to have the streets and avenues lighted, and to pay for the same. Poverty has extinguished the lights of the city, and the citizens are wont to cry, "Give us of your oil, our lamps have gone out."

Lumber.—Six inspectors are appointed by the Mayor, &c., to inspect all lumber for sale, and to be allowed for the same, twenty cents per thousand feet; to be paid equally by the seller and purchaser. They have also the power to condemn unmerchantable lumber, and are not to be dealers in the article.

Lottery Offices and Brokers.—It is not lawful for any person to barter or sell, or in any manner to dispose, any lottery-tickets within the limits of the city, without a license therefor; and for which, the sum of three hundred dollars shall be paid. Nor shall any person exercise or deal in the business of a pawnbroker, without first obtaining a license therefor; for which license, the sum of two hundred dollars shall be paid.

Lunatics.—The Mayor is authorized to provide

security and maintenance for lunatics, provided it shall not exceed two dollars a week, and to charge the expense to the corporation; giving a statement of the same to the council.

A Hospital for Lunatics is much wanted in this city, there being no other place of confinement than the common jail; but through the liberality of congress, we have reason to believe that an adequate provision will soon be made for such an asylum; and citizens will be relieved of the horror of committing the insane and wretched to the miserable dungeons of our county jail.

Markets are established and held in the following manner:—At the Centre Market, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. At the West Market, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. At the Eastern Branch Market, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. At the Capitol Hill Market, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. The following hours to be observed: from the 1st day of May till the 1st of October, from four in the morning till nine; and from the 1st of October till the 1st of May, from five to ten.

All provisions must be sold in markets during the market hours, under a penalty of two dollars, for both seller and buyer, except fish, between the 1st of March and the 1st of November.

No person can purchase any article of provision and sell the same in the same market, under the penalty of six dollars.

No unsound or tainted meat, &c., to be sold under a penalty of five dollars.

All articles to be sold by weight or measure, and

if found deficient, to be forfeited for the use of the poor.

The stalls to be rented to butchers and others. And any butcher or other person occupying a stall without having rented it, shall pay a fine of ten dollars. No one shall occupy more than one bench or block, four feet six inches in length, and four feet in width.

No person, except butchers, who have rented a stall, can sell less than one quarter of an animal, under the penalty of forfeiting the meat for the use of the poor.

A clerk for each market is appointed by the Mayor, &c., whose duty it is to see the laws enforced, and to have the market cleaned out, for which services he is to receive seventy-five cents for every market he attends. An assistant clerk is also appointed for the Centre Market, who receives fifty cents compensation for every market he attends. N. B. There is a market held also on Saturday evenings at the several market-houses.

The Mayor receives one thousand dollars per annum, and one dollar for every acknowledgment of a deed, &c.

An Act concerning free Negroes, Mulattoes, and Slaves.

Be it enacted by the board of aldermen and board of common council of the city of Washington, That within thirty days after the first day of October next, it shall be the duty of all free black or mulatto persons, males, of the age of sixteen, and females of the age of fourteen years, and up-

wards, who may then reside in the city of Washington, to exhibit satisfactory evidence of their title to freedom, to the register of this corporation, together with a list of the names, ages, and sex, of all other persons of colour under these ages, whether his, or her own children or otherwise inhabiting his or her house, who may not have performed this duty under existing laws; and for omitting to perform any, or all the duties herein prescribed, the persons so omitting shall forfeit and pay a sum of money not exceeding six dollars for each and every month, he or she may continue to omit or neglect.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted*, That the register of this corporation shall keep a record of all such free black and mulatto persons, and of their ages, sex, names and residence, and shall furnish a written permit, under the seal of the corporation, free of expense, to each head of family, embracing all under his or her care, or to each individual, as the case may be, authorizing them to reside in the city of Washington under the conditions hereinafter prescribed.

Sec. 3. *And be it enacted*, That all idle, disorderly, or tumultuous assemblages of negroes, so as to disturb the peace or repose of the citizens, are hereby prohibited, and any free negro or mulatto, found offending against the provisions of this section may, on conviction thereof before a justice of the peace, be recognised with one or more sureties, in the penal sum of twenty dollars, conditioned for his or her peaceable and orderly behaviour for any period of time, not exceeding six months from the date of such recognisance.

Sec. 4. *And be it enacted*, That if any free black or mulatto person, shall be found playing at cards, dice, or any other game of an immoral tendency, or shall be present as one of the company where such game is playing, on conviction thereof, before a justice of the peace, shall forfeit and pay a fine not exceeding ten dollars.

Sec. 5. *And be it enacted*, That all free black or mulatto persons are prohibited from having a dance, ball, or assembly, at his, her, or their house, without first having obtained a license or permit for that purpose, from the mayor, in which shall be mentioned the place, time of meeting, number of guests, hour of breaking up, and the name of the person applying for such permit: and any free black or mulatto person offending against the provisions of this section, or suffering such disorder during said period, as to disturb the peace of the neighbourhood, on conviction thereof before a justice of the peace, shall forfeit and pay, for each and every offence, a sum not exceeding ten dollars.

Sec. 6. *And be it enacted*, That no free black or mulatto person shall be allowed to go at large through the city of Washington, at a later hour than ten o'clock at night, excepting such free black or mulatto person have a pass from some justice of the peace, or respectable citizen, or be engaged in driving a cart, wagon or other carriage; and any free person of colour found offending against the provisions of this section shall, on conviction thereof before a justice of the peace, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten dollars; and all such offenders may be confined in a lock-up-house until

the following morning: *provided however*, that nothing herein contained shall be made to apply to any person of colour passing peaceably through the streets to or from any meeting-house or place of worship; nor to any person of colour sent on an errand by the owner or employer of said person.

Sec. 7. *And be it enacted*, That all free black or mulatto persons who shall be found drunk in the public streets, open grounds or tippling-houses, or guilty of obscene and profane language or behaviour, on conviction thereof before a justice of the peace, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding three dollars, for each and every offence.

Sec. 8. *And be it enacted*, That any free black or mulatto person, who may be fined under any of the provisions of this act, on refusing or neglecting to pay, or secure to be paid such fine, shall be committed to the work-house until such fine be paid for any period of time not exceeding six months; and on refusing or neglecting to give the security for good behaviour, required by any of the provisions of this act, shall be committed to the work-house until such security be given, not exceeding six months for any one offence, and the duties and obligations which, by this act, are imposed on free persons of colour, are hereby made to apply to slaves; so far as they may be consistent with their condition as such: And any slave found offending against any of the provisions of this act, on conviction thereof before a justice of the peace, may be sentenced to receive any number of stripes on his or her bare back, not exceeding thirty-nine; but

it shall be optional with such slave to have the punishment of whipping commuted for the payment of the fine which would be imposed in such cases on free persons of colour.

Sec. 9. *And be it enacted*, That every free negro or mulatto, whether male or female, who may come to the city of Washington [*See Act*, 9 *Nov.* 1836.] shall, within thirty days thereafter, exhibit to the mayor satisfactory evidence of his or her title to freedom, to be recorded by the register as directed by the second section of this act, and shall enter into bond to the Mayor, Board of Aldermen and board of Common Council of the city of Washington, with two freehold sureties, in the penalty of five hundred dollars, (now one thousand dollars) conditioned for his or her (and every member of his or her existing family,) good and orderly conduct; and that they, or either of them, do not become chargeable to this corporation for the space of twelve months from the date of such bond, to be renewed every year for ever: [*See Act*, 29 *Oct.* 1836.] and, on failure to comply with each and every provision of this section, he, she, or they, so failing, shall be ordered by the mayor, forthwith, to depart the city, or be committed to the work-house, until such conditions are complied with, not exceeding twelve months in any one commitment: And any free person or persons of colour, who may be imprisoned under the provisions of this act, may, by order of the mayor, be discharged from his or her imprisonment, upon his or her being able to satisfy the mayor, that he or she will, with his or her family, and dependents, forthwith depart the

city. But if he or she shall fail to depart the city, within a reasonable time, to be fixed by the mayor; or departing, shall return to, and be found within the same, at any time within twelve months thereafter, he or she shall be again committed, as if no such discharge had taken place: *Provided*, that nothing in this section shall be so construed as to release the child or children of such person or persons of colour, who may have been bound out to servitude by the guardians of the poor, until the expiration of their term of service.

Sec. 10. *And be it enacted*, That every negro and mulatto found residing in the city of Washington, after the passage of this act, who shall not be able to establish his or her title to freedom, (except such as may be hired to a resident of this city, and on whom the tax shall have been paid agreeably to the provisions of the act relating to slaves of non-residents, approved the 5th of April, 1823,) shall be committed to the jail of the county of Washington, as absconding slaves.

Sec. 11. *And be it enacted*, That it shall not be lawful for any resident of this city to employ, harbour, or conceal, any free black or mulatto person who cannot produce a permit from the register authorizing him or her to reside in the city of Washington, and on conviction thereof before a justice of the peace, shall forfeit and pay, for each, and every offence, a sum not exceeding five dollars: *Provided*, that nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to apply to, or effect the condition of any negro or mulatto who may be attached to, or in the service of, any tran-

sient person, or member of congress, while in such employment, or who may have been sent to the city on business by their employer.

Sec. 12. *And be it enacted*, That the police constables, each in his respective ward, are hereby charged with the execution of this act, and on conviction of failure on the part of any police constable to carry into execution the provisions of this act, when required so to do, or informed of any violation of it, unless prevented by sickness, or absence from the city, he shall forfeit and pay for each, and every such neglect or failure, a sum not exceeding twenty dollars; and all fines and penalties incurred under this act, shall be recovered and applied as by law directed.

An Act supplementary to an Act, entitled "An act concerning free Negroes, Mulattoes and Slaves," approved May thirty-first, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven.

Be it enacted by the Board of Aldermen and Board of Common Council of the city of Washington, That, from and after the passage of this act, every free negro or mulatto, whether male or female,* and every coloured person who may be manumitted, or be made or declared to be free in any other manner or form whatsoever, shall forthwith exhibit to the mayor satisfactory evidence of

* This amendment, and the one in ninth section of act of May, 1827, were made by a short act of 9th Nov. 1836, which, as there were no other provisions, it is not required to be printed here.

his or her title to freedom, to be recorded by the register, as directed by the second section of the act entitled, "An act concerning free negroes, mulattoes and slaves," approved May 31st, 1827, and shall enter into bond to the Mayor, Board of Aldermen, and Board of Common Council of the city of Washington, with five good and sufficient freehold sureties, in the penalty of one thousand dollars, conditioned for his or her good and orderly conduct; and that of every member of his or her existing family; and that they, or either of them, do not become chargeable to this corporation; which bond shall be renewed every year; and on failure to comply with each and every provision of this section, he, she, or they so failing, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty dollars, and shall be ordered by the Mayor to depart forthwith from this city; and on failure to do so, shall be committed to the work-house until such conditions shall be complied with, not exceeding six months in any one commitment.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted*, That any free person or persons of colour who may be imprisoned under the provisions of this act, may be discharged from such imprisonment by order of the mayor, upon his or her being able to satisfy the mayor that he or she will, with his or her family and dependents, forthwith depart from the city; but, if he or she shall fail to depart therefrom, or departing, shall return to, and be found within the same, at any time within twelve months thereafter, he or she shall be again committed, as if no such

discharge had taken place: *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall be so construed as to release the child or children of such person or persons of colour who may have been bound out to servitude by the guardians of the poor, until the expiration of their term of service.

Sec. 3. *And be it enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act, it shall not be lawful for the mayor to grant a license for any purpose whatsoever to any free negro or mulatto, or to any person or persons acting as agent or agents, or in behalf of any free negro or mulatto, except licenses to drive carts, drays, hackney carriages, or wagons; nor shall it be lawful for the mayor to grant a license for any purpose whatsoever, to any free negro or mulatto who shall not, before the passage of this act, be a resident of this city, and be registered as such on the books of the corporation, in compliance with the provisions of the act entitled, "An act concerning free negroes, mulattoes, and slaves," approved May 31st, 1827: nor to any person or persons acting as agent or agents, or in behalf of any such free negro or mulatto, and any license granted contrary to the provisions of the third and fourth sections of this act shall be null and void.

Sec. 4. *And be it enacted*, That it shall not be lawful for any free negro or mulatto, or for any person or persons acting as agent or agents, or in behalf of any free negro or mulatto, to sell or barter any spirituous liquors, mixed or unmixed, nor any wine, cordial, porter, ale, strong beer, cider, or

any fermented liquors, within the limits of this city; nor shall any free negro or mulatto, nor any person acting under, or for, and in behalf of any free negro or mulatto, keep any tavern, ordinary, shop, porter-cellar, refectory, or eating-house of any kind, for profit or gain; and any free negro or mulatto, or any person or persons acting under, or for, and in behalf of, any free negro or mulatto, who shall violate any of the provisions of this section, shall forfeit and pay for each, and every offence, the sum of twenty dollars, to be recovered and applied in the manner prescribed by an existing ordinance of this corporation.

Sec. 5. *And be it enacted*, That all secret or private meetings or assemblages whatsoever, and all meetings for religious worship, beyond the hour of ten o'clock at night, of free negroes, mulattoes, or slaves, shall be, and they are hereby declared to be unlawful; and any coloured person or persons found at such unlawful assemblages or meetings, or who may continue at any religious meeting after ten o'clock at night, shall for each, and every offence, on conviction, pay the sum of five dollars, to be recovered and applied as prescribed by act of this corporation; and in the event of any such meeting or assemblage as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of any police constable of any ward to enter into the house, or upon the premises where such unlawful assemblage may be held, and use and employ all lawful and necessary means immediately, to disperse the same; and in case any police constable, after full notice and knowledge

of such meetings, shall neglect or refuse to ex
the duty hereby enjoined and required as afore
or any other duty required of him by this ac
shall, upon conviction thereof, forfeit and pa
sum of fifty dollars, and shall thereafter be in
ble of holding any office of power or trust u
this Corporation for one year thereafter.

Sec. 6. *And be it enacted*, That the eighth
tion of the act to which this is a supplement
be in full force as part of this act, and that the
viso to the sixth section of the act to which t
a supplement, and the ninth section of said a
far as it conflicts with the provisions of this
be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved, October 29th, 1836.

NOTE.—This and the law of 1st May, 1827, as now stand are all the laws relative to free negroe mulattoes residing in the city.

Nuisances.—The superintendence of the p
is vested in the commissioners. Any person
ing excavations in the streets or public appro
tions, and suffering them to remain open tw
four hours, to be fined five dollars; and if,
having received written notice thereof from
commissioner, and still neglect to fill the
within ten days, to be fined ten dollars. E
possessor of vacant lots, in which any excav
has been made, is required to have the same
up; and upon refusal to fill up, drain or enclos
excavations—drain the stagnant waters or en
the areas—shall pay a fine of ten dollars, excl

of the expense incurred in filling up, draining or enclosing the same.

Any person leaving or causing any nuisance or obstruction, to be fined one dollar; and if not removed within twenty-four hours after receiving due notice in writing from a commissioner, to be fined ten dollars. Any one leaving the offals of fish without burying them, more than twenty-four hours, to be fined ten dollars.

The owner of any cow, horse, &c., on dying on the streets, &c., must bury the same within twelve hours after being duly notified, under a penalty of not less than five nor more than twenty dollars.

Any one making an excavation under a privy, to be fined ten dollars, and the excavation to be filled up at the expense of the owner. Any one obstructing a bridge, to be fined one dollar.

In all cases of nuisances or obstructions, whose removal is not otherwise provided for, shall be removed by the commissioner at the expense of the person offending, if not exceeding the penalty incurred. Also, when any member of the Board of Health shall give notice of any nuisance in the warm weather, it must be removed within twenty-four hours, under a penalty of five dollars, to be paid by the person offending.

Poor, Infirm, and Diseased persons.—Six guardians of the poor are appointed annually by the mayor, &c. They are required to meet at least once in every week; a majority to form a quorum for doing business: and are empowered to draw on the mayor for money to discharge the necessary expenses which their duties require.

They are to receive fifty dollars per annum, provided it shall not exceed one dollar per day, for every day they attend. They are also authorized to employ a clerk at one hundred dollars per annum. Their duty is to attend to the wants of the poor and distressed, and to provide for the interment of those who have not left the means.

The guardians have the power to provide tools, and to prescribe rules for the regulation of the poor.

Porter, &c.—All retailers of porter, ale, and cider, are required to take out a license, for which they pay twenty dollars per annum and enter into bond with two sureties in the sum of one hundred dollars. Conditioned that they keep a quiet, orderly house, &c.

Confectioners are required to pay a license of ten dollars, and give bond conditioned as above.

Pumps, Wells, Springs, and Hydrants.—On application of two-thirds, or such number of inhabitants of a neighbourhood as the mayor thinks proper, he can order the sinking of a well, erection of a pump, and whatever he thinks proper as respects the mode of supplying water for the neighbourhood. One-half of the expense to be assessed and paid by those owning property in the vicinity, and are immediately benefited by the same. No fish are permitted to be cleaned, horses watered, or to fill and leave casks at any of the public springs, pumps, wells, or hydrants in this city, whereby the water may be rendered impure, under a penalty of five dollars for every offence.

Racing.—Any person running a horse in any of the streets or avenues, within three hundred yards of any dwelling house, to be fined ten dollars. Parents and masters to be subject to the fine for minors or apprentices under their charge; if slaves are found offending, to be publicly whipped.

Register, to be appointed annually by the mayor, &c., whose duty it is to perform all such acts as may be required by the laws and resolutions of the corporation as his duties; for which he is to receive sixteen hundred dollars per annum, and to give a bond, with two sureties of five thousand dollars, for the faithful performance of his duties. One dollar is to be paid for affixing the seal of the corporation to any instrument, and twelve and a half cents for every one hundred and five words, except the same be for the corporation, to be paid into the treasury.

It is also made his duty to audit and settle all the accounts of the corporation; and, in the absence of the mayor, to grant licenses, &c.; and to keep a just and true account of all the money transactions of the corporation.

Retailers.—All retailers of wines and spirituous liquors, in quantities not less than a pint, to pay ten dollars; those retailing in less quantities than a pint, to pay sixty dollars for a license, and give bond with two sureties of one hundred dollars each, to conform to the laws on this subject; the register to receive one dollar for the city seal for the use of the corporation; no kind of gaming is allowed in houses licensed to sell by retail.

Register of Births and Marriages.—It is made the duty of the head of every family to report to the commissioner of the ward in which he or she resides, within six days, all the births and deaths that occur in the house over which they preside, with their sex and colour; and, in case of death, their age and the disease of which they died, under a penalty of five dollars. And the commissioner is to report the same, within six days, to the health officer of the city.

It is also made the duty of every clergyman, or person authorized to unite persons in marriage, to keep a regular account of all the names and residences of those whom he marries, and to furnish a correct copy to the city register within three months, under a penalty of twenty dollars.

Schools.—Two public schools are to be supported, one in the eastern and the other in the western sections of the city; for which object, one thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum is appropriated; and the school of each section to be under the direction of a board of trustees, chosen annually, and such officers as they shall appoint.

Shooting.—Any person who shall fire a gun or pistol, idly, or for sport, within two hundred and fifty yards of a dwelling house in that part of the city contained in north M. street, Massachusetts avenue, Seventh street, east, Pennsylvania avenue, the Eastern Branch, Sixth street, west, Virginia avenue and Rock creek, or in any part of the city, on the Sabbath, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding ten, nor less than five dollars. This regulation does not extend to shooting water fowls on the

Potomac, Eastern Branch, or Rock creek. Parents and masters to be answerable for those under their charge.

Slaves.—The owners of slaves not living in the city, must pay the following tax:—For all male slaves between twelve and eighteen years of age, five dollars per annum; for all over eighteen, twenty dollars; and for all female slaves over fifteen years of age, two dollars, under a penalty of twenty dollars for each neglect. No slave of a non-resident can reside in the city unless hired by the owner to inhabitants of the city.

Any slave found offending shall be committed to the work-house, there to remain until released by the owner; and the constable taking up such slave shall receive from the owner thereof, when released, the sum of ten dollars, as a compensation for his services.

No slave of any resident shall be permitted to keep house in the city, unless the owner thereof shall have previously entered into bond with good and sufficient surety in the sum of five hundred dollars, conditioned for the orderly, sober, and decent conduct of such slave. And for every week such slave shall keep house without entering into bond as aforesaid, the owner shall incur a penalty of twenty dollars.

Every person bringing or sending slaves to the city to hire or reside therein, must, within twenty days thereafter, cause the said slaves to be recorded on the books of the corporation, and must deposit with the register an affidavit that such slaves are, bona fide, his or her property. Every person fail-

ing so to do, incurs a penalty of twenty dollars for each slave.

Slaughter-houses are to be all licensed by the mayor, who shall prescribe regulations for their management. But any person feeling themselves aggrieved may appeal to the mayor for redress.

Small Pox.—No one shall introduce the small-pox into the city, under a penalty of one hundred dollars. Every person in whose house the small pox accidentally occurs must report the same to the mayor, under a penalty of twenty dollars.

Surveyor.—A surveyor is appointed by the mayor, &c., to lay off lots and graduate the streets of the city, for which he is to receive three hundred dollars per annum, and gives bond in the sum of two thousand dollars for the faithful performance of his various scientific and arduous duties.

Sweeping Chimneys.—The mayor appoints contractors for sweeping and scraping the chimneys of the city, they giving bond and security for five hundred dollars each for the performance of their duties.

It is made the duty of the contractors, every month to visit every inhabited house within their district, having given two days previous notice, and thoroughly sweep and scrape every flue in which fire has been used.

Any person refusing to have their chimneys swept, as required by law, to pay the same fees as if they had been swept. And if any such chimneys catch fire, the occupier of the house to be fined eight dollars for each offence, except that the refusal was made in consequence of sickness or re-

ath in the family. If a chimney takes fire
ie neglect of the contractor in sweeping, he
e to a fine of ten dollars. No person must
to their chimney, under a penalty of five
, except when the flue is too small to be
by the contractor. The contractor is to
ten cents for every flue, and for every story.
contractors must make a just return to the
r's office, of all the chimneys swept, with
nes of the owners, on the first Monday of
ionth.

person shall keep any hay or fodder in their
ig houses, under a penalty of twenty dol-
xcept the same be for bedding, or for pack-
ods.

person passing a stove-pipe through any
n or weather-boarded house, unless it is
ly secured from fire to the satisfaction of the
ssioner of the ward, under a penalty of three
for every week it shall so remain. The
nust also be cleaned once a month, under a
r of three dollars for each omission.

person is allowed to carry fire exposed to
nd, through the streets, under a penalty of
lollars for each offence.

.—On real and personal property, on every
hundred dollars, per annum, - $ 0 75
laves, the property of residents,
'een fifteen and forty-five years of
each, now to be assessed as per-
l property, - - - - 2 00
e slaves between the same ages
, - - - - - - 1 00

Male slaves, the property of non-residents, between twelve and eighteen years of age,	$ 5 00
Male slaves, the property of non-residents, over eighteen years of age,	20 00
Female slaves, the property of non-residents, over fifteen years of age,	2 00
Now assessed as personal property. Coach,	15 00
Chariot, post-chariot, and post-chaise,	12 00
Phaeton,	9 00
Coachee with panel work in upper part,	9 00
Coachee with framed posts and top,	6 00
Top carriage with four wheels on springs, curricle, chaise, chair, sulkey, or any other two-wheeled carriage on iron or steel springs,	3 00
On every other two-wheeled carriage,	2 00
On every four-wheel carriage of frame posts and top, and on wooden spars,	2 00
On hacks of resident owners,	10 00
On do. of non-residents,	20 00
If residents in Georgetown, or other non-residents,	50 00
On licenses to tavern keepers,	60 00
to retailers of wine, liquors, &c.,	10 00

nses to hawkers and pedlers,	$ 50 00
to auctioneers, - - -	100 00
eatrical and other public amuse-	
s per day, - - - - -	5 00
iard-tables, - - - - -	100 00
gons belonging to residents, -	5 00
office, - - - - -	3 00
s, - - - - - -	2 00
in slaves, - - - -	4 00
exchangers, - - -	50 00
ts and drays, belonging to resi-	
, each, - - - - -	2 00
gons belonging to non-residents,	8 00
s and drays of do. each, -	5 00
s of the male kind, - -	2 00
s of the female kind, - -	5 00

utrical and other Public Amusements.—) person or persons shall exhibit any theatri- other public amusement, show, or natural y, for gain, without first having a license e mayor for that purpose; for which license paid the sum of five dollars to the register, use of the city, and shall be in force one l no longer. And any person or persons ing any theatrical or other public amuse- show, or natural curiosity, without such shall forfeit and pay for every such exhi- the sum of ten dollars; one half for the the person who shall prosecute for the nd the other to the corporation: *Provided*, othing herein contained, shall be construed nd to prohibit the showing or exhibiting

any experiment or exhibition in natural philosophy without such license.

Tobacco.—A warehouse to contain six hundred hogsheads of tobacco, is erected on lots No. 13 and 14, square 801, near the Eastern Branch river.

An inspector of tobacco is appointed by the mayor, &c., on the fourth Monday of June, annually. It is made the duty of the inspector to inspect all tobacco intended for sale, and to mark on each hogshead the quality, nett weight, owner's name, place, &c., and to deliver a certificate to the owner for each hogshead. Any person sending tobacco by land or water out of the district, without such inspection and certificate, to be fined five hundred dollars.

No inspector to deal in any way in tobacco, or to receive any reward except his salary, during the time of his being in office, under a penalty of three hundred dollars. The inspector to receive one dollar for every hogshead inspected from the owner—and a salary of one hundred dollars per annum, payable quarter yearly.

Trees.—A sum not exceeding one hundred dollars per annum is appropriated, for keeping the trees in the avenues and streets in order. Any person injuring any of the boxes or trees, to be fined in a sum not less than five, nor exceeding twenty dollars. Any person tying a horse to any of the said trees, or boxes, to be fined five dollars.

Wards.—The city is divided into six wards, in the following manner:—all that part of the city to

the westward of Fifteenth street, west, shall constitute the First ward; that part to the eastward of Fifteenth street, west, and to the westward of Tenth street, west, shall constitute the Second ward; that part to the eastward of Tenth street, west, to the westward of First street, west, and to the northward of E street, south, shall constitute the Third ward; that part to the eastward of First street, west, to the eastward of Eighth street, east, and to the northward of E street, south, shall constitute the Fourth ward; that part to the eastward of Tenth street, west, to the westward of Fourth street, east, and to the southward of E street, south, shall constitute the Fifth ward; and the residue of the city, shall constitute the Sixth ward.

The ward commissioners shall not exceed three: one for the First, and one for the Second and Third; and the duties of the commissioner in the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth wards, are now discharged by the police officers of those wards.

Weighing.—Scales for weighing hay, &c. are placed—one on square 731; one on the open space between the West market-house and Pennsylvania avenue, and between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets, east; and one on the Centre-market square, on the east side of Ninth street, west, and twenty feet south of Pennsylvania avenue; and one at the intersection of Twelfth street and Maryland avenues, near the Potomac bridge. All hay, straw, and fodder, to be weighed at one of the said machines, and a certificate of its nett weight obtained before sale, under a penalty of

two dollars. The weigher to receive fifty cents for every wagon, and twenty-five cents for every cart-load weighed.

All Indian-corn and rye-meal to be sold at the rate of forty-eight pounds, avoirdupois, per bushel.

Wharves.—In pursuance of an act of the 10th of November, 1806, a wharf was erected on the Potomac river, at the south end of Seventeenth street, west, after which the following provisions were enacted, viz.

1. That the mayor be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to rent the wharf at the end of Seventeenth street, west, on the Tiber creek, by the year, for such sum as he may think just, for the use of the corporation.

2. That any amount for repairs that the mayor may think just for said wharf, shall be allowed out of the rent, and the surplus, if any, shall be paid into the city treasury.

3. That until Tiber creek shall be cleared so as to admit vessels and boats to pass and repass without obstruction, the following rates of wharfage shall be received for landing or shipping:—

For wood or bark, per cord,	10	cts.
Plank, per M.	20	
Scantling, per M.	25	
Shingles, eighteen inches long, per M.	10	
Shingles, two feet and upwards, M.	15	
Laths, per M.	6	
Palings, per M.	12	
Stone, per perch,	9	
Sand, per barrel,	½	
Bricks, per M.	12	

For house frames, per story,	-	30 cts.
Posts, cedar or locust, per hundred,		40
All kinds of grain, meal, or bran, per hundred bushels,	- - -	20
Barrels, each	- - - -	3
Hay, per ton,	- - - -	25
Hogsheads and crates each,	-	6
Kegs and boxes, candles and soap,		3
Lime per barrel,	- - -	6

Dockage.—Vessels laying at the wharf longer than twenty-four hours, shall be charged per day, twenty-five cents.

None of the articles here enumerated or that may be brought to, are to lay on the above wharves more than forty-eight hours without paying for every twenty-four hours the same price as for the former forty-eight hours, and so in proportion for any shorter time. For all articles not herein enumerated, to pay in proportion as above. And any goods or articles being left on said wharves longer than six days may be removed at the expense and risk of the owner.

4. That any person charging or receiving more wharfage than is herein fixed, shall forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars.

5. That the sum agreed to be expended in repairs on the said wharf, shall be laid out under the direction of two commissioners to be appointed by the mayor.

Wood.—Five corders of wood are appointed by the mayor, &c., on the fourth Monday in June, annually. All wood offered for sale in the city must be sound; and at least four feet long, includ-

ing one half of the kerf, and not less than two inches in diameter at the small end. It is to be corded by one of the wood-corders; and every cord must contain 128 cubic feet of solid wood, after making the proper allowances for want of closeness of cording; that is, each cord must be eight feet long, and four feet four inches in height; the straight wood to be placed in the lower part of the pile, and the crooked in the upper part. The corder to be paid six cents per cord by the seller. All the defective wood to be corded separately.

Any person failing to have his wood corded, to be fined two dollars. And any person purchasing without having the wood first corded, to be fined two dollars. All wood brought by land to be subject to the same regulations, excepting such as may be sold by the wagon, cart, dray, or sled-load. The wood-corders to make oath to discharge their duties faithfully and impartially.

Weights and Measures.—The mayor, &c., on the fourth Monday in June, is required to appoint a suitable person as a sealer of weights and measures. He shall keep an office near the centre of the city, and keep all the standards of weights and measures for the use of the city. His duty is to examine all scale-beams, weights, and measures, that are brought to his office for the purpose; and after seeing that they are agreeable to the standards, to brand them with the letter W. within three days; and on neglect, be fined five dollars. He is to receive a fee of two dollars in each case of examination and adjustment; and also one hundred and fifty dollars per annum, salary. It is made his

duty to go to all the shops in the city, at least once in six months, and examine the weights, &c. Any person refusing to have such examination, is liable to pay a fine of from one, to ten dollars. Any person selling by weights or measures not stamped, to be fined one dollar; and to have the same seized.

BUILDING REGULATIONS, ETC.

No. 1.

Terms and Conditions declared by the President of the United States, this seventeenth day of October, 1791, *for regulating the materials and manner of the Buildings and Improvements on the Lots in the City of Washington.*

1st. That the outer and party-walls of all houses within the said city, shall be built of brick or stone.

2d. That all buildings on the streets shall be parallel thereto, and may be advanced to the line of the street, or withdrawn therefrom, at the pleasure of the improver; but where any such building is about to be erected, neither the foundation or party-wall shall be begun, without first applying to the person or persons appointed by the commissioners to superintend the buildings within the city, who will ascertain the lines of the walls to correspond with these regulations.

3d. The wall of no house to be higher than forty feet to the roof, in any part of the city; nor shall

any be lower than thirty-five feet on any of the avenues.

4th. That the person or persons appointed by the commissioners to superintend the buildings, may enter on the land of any person to set out the foundation and regulate the walls to be built between party and party, as to the breadth and thickness thereof: which foundation shall be laid equally upon the lands of the persons between whom such party-walls are to be built, and shall be of the breadth and thickness determined by such person proper: and the first builder shall be reimbursed one moiety of the charge of such party-wall, or so much thereof, as the next builder shall have occasion to make use of, before such next builder shall any ways use or break into the wall. The charge or value thereof, to be set by the person or persons so appointed by the commissioners.

5th. As temporary conveniences will be proper, for lodging workmen, and securing materials for building, it is to be understood that such may be erected, with the approbation of the commissioners; but they may be removed or discontinued by the special order of the commissioners.

6th. The way into the squares being designed, in a special manner, for the common use and convenience of the occupiers of the respective squares, the property in the same is reserved to the public, so that there may be an immediate interference on any abuse of the use thereof by any individual, to the nuisance or obstructions of others. The proprietors of lots adjoining the entrance into the squares, on arching over the entrance, and fixing

gates in the manner the commissioners shall approve, shall be entitled to divide the space over the arching, and build it up with the range of that line of the square,

7th. No vaults shall be permitted under the streets, nor any encroachments on the footway above, by steps, stoops, porches, cellar-doors, windows, ditches, or leaning walls; nor shall there be any projection over the street, other than the eves of the house without the consent of the commissoners.

8th. These regulations are the terms and conditions under and upon which conveyances are to be made, according to the deeds in trust of the lands within the city.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

No 2.

City of Washington, July 7, 1794.

Whereas, by the seventh article of the terms and conditions declared by the President of the United States, on the 17th of October, 1791, for regulating the materials and manner of the buildings and improvements on the lots in the city of Washington, it is provided, "that no vaults shall be permitted under the streets, nor any encroachments on the footway above, by steps, stoops, porches, cellar-doors, windows, ditches, or leaning walls; nor shall there be any projection over the street, other than the eves of the house, without the consent of the commissioners." And it is thought that allowing areas or ditches, of seven feet in breadth, cut in the

street, and secured by a good wall, raised one foot above the surface, of wrought freestone, and having neat iron pallisading, of the height of four feet, on the centre of the wall, and adjoining the steps, into the doors of the houses, would tend to the convenience and safety of the inhabitants and their property, and add to the beauty of the city; therefore, so much, and so much only, of the said seventh article is hereby dispensed with, as will allow and permit such areas or ditches to be made, walled on the street side with good stone walls, at least eighteen inches thick, of the height, and pallisaded with iron, as aforesaid, on the centre of the wall, leaving seven feet between the line of the street and the pallisading. And such areas or ditches are hereby permitted and allowed to be made, so that the same be finished within one year from the cutting out the same; but if the same shall not be so completed within that time, then the owner of the house shall fill the same up, or the same may be done by the commissioners, or others, by their order.

[Signed] THOMAS JOHNSON,
D. STUART,
D. CARROLL. } *Commis'rs.*

APPROVED,

[Signed] GEORGE WASHINGTON.

By the President of the United States:

Whereas, by the first article of the terms and conditions declared by the President of the United States, on the 17th day of October, 1791, for regu-

lating the materials and the manner of buildings and improvements on the lots in the city of Washington, it is provided, "That the outer and party-walls of all the houses in the city shall be built of brick or stone;" and by the third article of the said terms and conditions it is declared, "That the walls of no house shall be higher than forty feet to the roof in any part of the city, nor shall any be lower than thirty-five feet, on any of the avenues." And whereas, the above recited articles have been found by experience to impede the improvement of the city, for which cause, the operation thereof has been suspended by several acts of the President of the United States, from the 5th day of June, 1796, to the first day of January, 1818, and the benefit of such suspensions having been experienced, it is deemed proper to revive and continue the same, with the exceptions hereinafter mentioned:

Wherefore, I, James Monroe, President of the United States, do declare and make known, that the said first and third articles, as above recited, shall be, and the same are hereby suspended, until the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty; and that all houses which shall be erected in the said city of Washington, previous to the said first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, conformable in other respects to the regulations aforesaid, shall be considered as lawfully built; except that no wooden house, covering more than three hundred and twenty square feet, or higher than twelve feet from the sill to the eves, shall be erected; nor shall any

such house be placed within twenty-four feet of any other house.

Given under my hand, the fourteenth day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

JAMES MONROE.

SAMUEL LANE,
Commissioner of the Public Buildings.

NOTE.—By a late law of the corporation, wooden houses may be built of any height, or area, if twenty-four feet from any brick or stone building.

CORPORATION OFFICERS.

Mayor.—Peter Force.
Register.—William Hewitt.
First Clerk.—Charles H. Wiltberger.
Second Clerk.—Joseph Radcliff.
Attorney.—Joseph R. Bradly.
Aldermen of the First Ward.—Charles W. Goldsborough, Henry M. Steiner.
Common Councilmen.—Alex. M'Intire, James Gaither, William P. Gardner.
Aldermen of the Second Ward.—James Hoban, John A. Wilson.
Common Councilmen.—Henry Ashton, Francis Coyle, Henry Smith.
Aldermen of the Third Ward.—William W. Seaton, John Law.*

* Deceased.

Officers of the Senate.—A Dickins, secretary, 3000 dolls. per annum; S. K. Machen, first clerk, 1800 dolls.; W. Hickey, second clerk, 1500 dolls.; W. Carr, 1500 dolls. —— Patton, door-keeper; Ned Wyr and J. L. Club, mess'gers.

Officers of the House of Representatives.—Walter S. Franklin, clerk, 3000 dolls. per annum; S. Burch, chief clerk, 1800 dolls.—J. T. Frost, Brook M. Berry, Robert N. Johnson, B. B. French, (at S.Masi's,) Henry Welsh, and E. Early, clerks, 1500 dolls. per annum.—Roderick Dorsey, sergeant at arms, 1500 dolls.; O. Carr, principal doorkeeper, 1500 dolls.; J. W. Hunter, assistant doorkeeper, 1450 dolls.; W. J. McCormick, P.M. 1500 dolls.; James Barron, messenger, 700 dolls. John S. Mehan, librarian, 1500 dolls.; E. B. Stelle, assist. do. 1150 dolls.; and Rob't Keoron, messenger, 500 dolls.

Supreme Court of the United States.—Chief Justice, 5000 dolls.; Associate Justice, 4,500 dolls.; Joseph Story, do. Salem, Mass., 4,500 dolls.; Smith Thompson, do., New York, N. Y., 4,500 dolls.; John McLean, do., Cincinnatti, Ohio, 4,500 dolls.; Henry Baldwin, do., Pittsburgh, Pa., 4,500 dolls.; James M. Wayne, do., Savannah, Geo., 4,500 dolls.; Benj. F. Butler, attorney-general, Washington, D. C., 4000 dolls.; William Carroll, clerk, do., F street, west, fees, &c.; Alexander T. Hunter, marshal, F street, west, fees, &c.; Richard Peters, reporter.

Circuit Court, Washington.—W. Cranch, chief judge; —— Morsel and —— Thruston, associate judges; Mr. Hunter, marshal.

Com'r of Public Buildings.—William Noland.

Public Gardener.—James Maher.

OFFICERS OF THE CORPORATION.

Mayor.—Peter Force.
Register.—William Hewitt.
First Clerk.—Charles H. Wiltberger.
Second Clerk.—Joseph Radcliff.
Attorney.—J. H. Bradley.
Surveyor.—Wm. Elliot.
Board of Aldermen.—John D. Barkley and Charles W. Goldsborough, First ward.

William B. Randolph and Charles L. Coltman, Second ward.

William Gunton and Joseph Harbaugh, Third ward.

William Brent and George Watterston, Fourth ward.

Griffith Coombe and Nathaniel Bradey, Fifth ward.

Marmaduke Dove and James Marshall, Sixth ward.

Common Councilmen.—Edm'd Hanley, Tho's Munroe, and William Easby, First ward.

Jonathan Seaver, Wallace Kirkwood, and Geo. Crandell, Second ward.

John W. Maury, J. H. Goddard, and G. C. Grammer, Third ward.

James Adams, John Lynch, and James Carbery, Fourth ward.

Alexander Shepherd, William E. Howard, and Isaac Clarke, Fifth ward.

James Crandell, Janet Taylor, and Benedict Milburn, Sixth ward.

Collectors of Taxes.—W. W. Billing, for the First and Second wards; Andrew Rothwell, for Third and Fourth wards; George Adams, for the Fifth and Sixth wards.*

Assessors.—William Waters, John Sessford, and James Young.

Board of Appeal.—John McClelland, Edward Ingle, and Thomas Blagden.

Police Magistrates.—Sam'l Drury and Joseph Forrest, for the First ward; C. H. W. Wharton and W. B. Randolph, for the Second ward; B. K. Morsell and William Thompson, for the Third ward; James Young and William Hebb, for the Fourth ward; Samuel P. Lowe and Nathaniel Brady, for the Fifth ward; Edward W. Clarke and James Marshall, for the Sixth ward.

Justices of the Peace.—Richard S. Briscoe, Edward W. Clarke, Clement T. Coote, John Cox, Lewis Carbery, John D. Clarke, Samuel Drury, David A. Hall, Wm. Thompson, George Naylor, C. H. W. Wharton, Fleet Smith, Clement Smith, and C. H. Wiltberger.

City Commissioners.—Samuel Drury, for the First ward; John Sessford, for the Second ward; Charles Bell, for the Third ward.——*Acting*, Thomas J. Barrett, for the Fourth ward; Edward Ford, for the Fifth ward; Horatio R. Merryman, for the Sixth ward.

Constables.—Fielder B. Poston and Leonard

* One collector is to be appointed on the first day of January, 1838, who will hold his office in the City Hall, which will be kept open every day, from 9 o'clock, A. M., until 3 o'clock, P. M.

Ashton, First ward; John Waters and Fielder Burch, Second ward; Richard R. Burr and Henry B. Robertson, Third ward; Thomas J. Barrett, Fourth ward; Edward Ford, Fifth ward; Horatio R. Merryman, Sixth ward.

Commissioners of the Centre Market.—Wm. B. Randolph and G. C. Grammar.

Clerks of the Markets.—William Serrin, West market; Thomas Lloyd, Centre market; William Clarke, assistant for do.; James Johnson, Capitol Hill market; Peter Little, Eastern Branch market.

Inspectors and Measurers of Lumber.—David A. Gardiner, Charles Lyons, George Mattingly, William Archer, George Collard, and B. Bean.

Woodcorders and Coalmeasurers.—Thomas Herbert, William Lowry, Nathaniel Plantt, John B. Ferguson.

Gaugers and Inspectors.—Nicholas Callan, First and Second wards; and Thomas Burch, Third and Fourth wards.

Measurers of Grain, Bran, Shorts, and Shipstuffs.—Thomas Herbert for the First; William Lowrie, second; and John B. Ferguson, third districts; Walter Warder, for the Tiber.

Commissioners of the West Burial Ground.—Lewis Johnson, Jacob A. Bender.—*Sexton*, John Douglass.

Commissioners of the East Burial Ground.—Matthew Wright, John P. Ingle, and George C. Thompson.—*Sexton*, John Brightwell.

Contractor to keep Pumps and Hydrants in repair.—George Hercus.

LIST OF OFFICES

Of the General Government, established at Washington City.

The President of the United States, Martin Van Buren, of New York, resides most part of the year in an elegant house provided at the expense of the general government, lying nearly equally distant between Georgetown and the capitol, where he receives all foreign ministers, holds cabinet councils, transacts all public business, and, during the winter, frequently entertains members of congress, strangers, and citizens.

The president is, by the constitution, made commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the service of the United States. He grants commissions to all offices of the United States; and reprieves and pardons, except in cases of impeachment. His duty is to see that the laws are all executed according to law; and he is also vested, ex-officio, with the superintendence of all the public property in the city of Washington. His salary is twenty-five thousand dollars per annum. He is elected by electors, chosen as the legislatures of the different states may provide; their number is equal to that of the senators and congressmen sent by each state.

Any person having business to do with the president, and for that purpose coming to Washington, generally waits on him, personally, in the morning, after breakfast. A decent respectable appearance, *are all the* requisites necessary for an introduction.

The Vice-president of the United States, Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, is ex-officio president of the senate, and one of the commissioners of the Sinking-Fund. He is not a member of the cabinet council. He seldom resides in the city of Washington, except during the session of congress. He receives five thousand dollars per annum salary.

Department of State.—(New building east of the President's house, facing north, second story.) The Secretary of State, John Forsyth, of Georgia, is nominated to office by the President, and confirmed by the senate; and has a salary of six thousand dollars per annum. His duties are to correspond officially with all the ministers of the United States sent to foreign courts, and with foreign ministers resident in the United States. He attends to all national business respecting commerce, and the fulfilment and distribution of the laws; has charge of the public archives; makes out commissions for all national agents at home and abroad; has the control of the patent-office; and issues copyrights for books, and preserves the copies deposited in the Library of the Department. In this department, the following persons are employed:—A. O. Dayton, chief clerk; W. S. Derrick, Francis Markoe, and William Hunter, jr., diplomatic bureau; Benjamin Vail and Robert S. Chew, consular bureau; A. T. M'Cormick, Horatio Jones, J. S. Ringgold, and A. R. Derrick, home bureau; Thomas W. Dickens, keeper of archives; George Hill, librarian; Robert Greenhow, translator; Edward Stubbs, disbursing agent.

Fifth Auditor's Office.—The duty of the fifth

auditor, Stephen Pleasonton, is to receive and examine all accounts relative to the department of state, general post-office, and Indian trade; certify the balances, and transmit the accounts, with the vouchers and certificates, to the first comptroller, for his inspection and decision.

The fifth auditor has also assigned to him the duties of commissioner of the revenue, and the final adjustment of accounts respecting the Direct Tax and Internal Duties, agreeably to the act of the 23d December, 1817.

The fifth auditor is likewise designated by the president, under the act of the 15th of May, 1820, as agent of the Treasury, for enforcing the payment of money due the United States.

The following persons are employed in this office:—

Stephen Pleasonton, auditor, 3000 dolls.; Tho's Mustin, chief clerk, 1700 dolls.; John H. Houston, 1400 dolls.; Joseph Shaw, 1400 dolls.; Jas. D. King, 1150 dolls.; Arthur Campbell, 1150 dolls.; Robert Beale, 1150 dolls.; Henry W. Ball, 1150 dolls.; Jonathan Guest, 1150 dolls.—Messenger, Edward Holland, 700 dolls.

General Land Office.—(1st story.) This office is a section of the treasury department, and was created by an act of congress dated on the 25th of April, 1812. All accounts of the different receiving offices are rendered to this office. And all military warrants for bounty lands, &c., issued from it.

The following persons are employed in this office:—

James Whitcomb, commissioner, 3000 dolls.;

Matthew Birchard, solicitor, 2000 dolls.; Hudson M. Garland, recorder, 2000 dolls.; John M. Moore, principal clerk of public lands, 1800 dolls.; Samuel D. King, principal clerk of private land claims, 1800 dolls.; William T. Steiger, principal clerk of public surveys, 1800 dolls.; Frederick Keller, 1500 dolls.; Meade Fitshugh, 1400 dolls.; William Simmons, 1400 dolls.; Joseph S. Wilson, 1400 dolls.; J. J. Course, 1300 dolls.; Joseph S. Collins, 1300 dolls.; C. S. Frailey, 1300 dolls.; Jacob Nollner, 1300 dolls.; N. A. Randall, 1300 dolls.; Benjamin T. Riley, 1300 dolls.; William S. Smith, 1300 dolls.; John Wilson, 1300 dolls.; William Wood, 1300 dolls.; John Addison, 1200 dolls.; John Y. Bryant, 1200 dolls.; Edward Barnard, 1200 dolls.; Walter T. Brooke, 1200 dolls.; Edward W. Collins, 1200 dolls.; Edward Coolidge, 1200 dolls.; Charles Fletcher, 1200 dolls.; Samuel Hanson, 1200 dolls.; Willam G. Love, 1200 dolls.; O. S. Paine, 1200 dolls.; William O. Slade, 1200 dolls.; John H. Sherburne, 1200 dolls.; Isaac C. Smith, 1200 dolls.; James B. Faggart, 1200 dolls.; Lund Washington, jr. 1200 dolls.; G. C. Whiting, 1200 dolls.; John T. Walker, 1200 dolls.; M. M. Cole, 1100 dolls.; William H. Deitz, 1100 dolls.; William French, 1100 dolls.; Lewis G. Gassaway, 1100 dolls.; Albert Greenleaf, 1100 dolls.; David F. Heaton, 1100 dolls.; Charles Murray, 1100 dolls.; Anthony Reintzell, 1100 dolls.; John L. Barnhill, 1000 dolls.; O. H. Bestor, 1000 dolls.; Isaac B. Barber, 1000 dolls.; William V. H. Brown, 1000 dolls.; Samuel Cutts, 1000 dolls.; Richard Coxe,

1000 dolls.; George W. Cambloss, 1000 dolls.; William Davis, jr. 1000 dolls.; H. Dumas, 1000 dolls.; L. P. Davis, 1000 dolls.; A. R. Dowson, 1000 dolls.; John W. De Krafft, 1000 dolls.; Estwick Evans, 1000 dolls.; William Greer, 1000 dolls.; J. P. C. Gallagher, 1000 dolls.; Henry Hungerford, 1000 dolls.; William Henry, 1000 dolls.; W. M. Haxtun, 1000 dolls.; William Hicks, 1000 dolls.; Abner B. Kelly, 1000 dolls.; A. H. Lawrence, 1000 dolls.; Richard J. Morsell, 1000 dolls.; Wilfred Manning, 1000 dolls.; James M. Morgan, 1000 dolls.; William Nourse, 1000 dolls.; E. W. Reinhart, 1000 dolls.; Thomas Smallwood, 1000 dolls.; Parker H. Sweet, 1000 dolls.; William W. Thompson, 1000 dolls.; F. A. Tschiffely, 1000 dolls.; George Taylor, 1000 dolls.; Hopeful Toler, 1000 dolls.; John Jacob Ungerer, 1000 dolls.; John P. Wingerd, 1000 dolls.; J. H. Waggaman, 1000 dolls.; Robert H. Williamson, 1000 dolls.; William H. Watson, 1000 dolls.; Marinus Willett, 1000 dolls.; Sam'l M. Wolfe, 1000 dolls.; Robert Whitacre, 1000 dolls.; and Charles Whitman, 1000 dolls.

Adjutant General's Office.—(In the lower story, same building.) Charles J. Nourse, acting adjutant general, &c., and Lieutenant Samuel Cooper.—Brooke Williams, chief clerk, 1160 dolls.; John Hepburn, clerk, 1000 dolls.

Treasury Department.—Old Executive Office; east of the President's house, first story—fronting south.

First Auditor's Office.—The duty of the first auditor, James Miller, is to receive all accounts

accruing in the treasury department; and after examining the same, certify the balance, and transmit the accounts with the vouchers and certificate to the first comptroller for his examination and decision. The following persons are employed in this office:—

Jesse Miller, first auditor, 3000 dolls.; Alexander Mahon, chief clerk, 1700 dolls.—Jeremiah Williams, 1400 dolls.; William Morton, 1400 dolls.; John Underwood, 1150 dolls.; Jeremiah W. Bronaugh, 1150 dolls.; John Coyle, 1150 dolls.; James M. Torbert, 1150 dolls.; Thomas G. Slye, 1150 dolls.; Daniel P. Porter, 1150 dolls.; J. W. Bronaugh, jr. 1000 dolls.; John A. Brightwell, 1000 dolls.; Jas. Colegate, 800 dolls.—Charles B. Davis, messenger, 700 dolls.

Under the 3d section of the act of 3d of March, 1837, an addition is made to the above salaries, until the end of the next session of congress, of 20 per cent. on all not exceeding 1000 dolls., and ten per cent. on those above that sum, and not exceeding 2000 dolls.

Treasurer of the United States Office.—It is made the duty of the treasurer of the United States, to take charge of all money belonging to the government; and to disburse the same upon warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury, and countersigned by the proper comptroller and auditor, and recorded by the register.

The following persons are employed in this office:—

John Campbell, treasurer, 3000 dolls.; Wm. B. Randolph, chief clerk, 1700 dolls.; Henry Jack-

son, 1400 dolls.; George W. Dashiell, 1200 dolls.; Andrew Smith, 1150 dolls.; Henry Brooks, 1000 dolls.; James Moore, messenger, 700 dolls., (on General Post Office accounts)—Jonathan Guest, 1400 dolls.; Hopkins Lightner, 1200 dolls,; William Adams, 1000 dolls.

Register's Office.—It is made the duty of the register of the United States, (Thomas S. Smith,) to keep an account of all receipts and expenditures of public money, and of all debts due to, or from the United States. He receives from the comptrollers the accounts which have been finally adjusted, and, with their vouchers and certificate, preserves them.

He records all warrants for the receipt or payment of money at the treasury; certifies the same thereon, and transmits to the secretary of the treasury, copies of the certificates of balances of accounts adjusted. He also keeps district tonnage accounts of the United States.

By an act of the 10th of February, 1820, it is made the duty of the register to prepare statistical accounts of the commerce of the United States, to be laid annually before congress. The accounts are made up from the quarterly returns of the collectors of the customs; which exhibits in a very accurate way the foreign commerce of the United States.

The following persons are employed in this office:—

Tho's S. Smith, register, 3000 dolls.; Michael Nourse, chief clerk, 1700 dolls.; James MacClery, 1400 dolls.; John D. Barclay, 1400 dolls;

James Laurie, 1400 dolls.; John B. Blake, 1400 dolls.; Francis Lowndes, 1150 dolls.; William James, 1150 dolls.; B. F. Rittenhouse, 1150 dolls.; J. M. Wood, 1000 dolls.; Joseph Mountz, 1000 dolls.; Isaac K. Hanson, 1000 dolls.; John Nourse, 1000 dolls.; Henry Brewer, 1000 dolls.; William Cox, 1000 dolls.; James D. Woodside, 1000 dolls.; Robert Lawrence, 1000 dolls.; Edgar Patterson, 1000 dolls.; George W. Barry, 800 dolls.; William Machey, 800 dolls.; P. W. Gallandel, 800 dolls.; James Watson, 700 dolls.; Thomas H. Quincy, 350 dolls.

First Comptroller's Office.—(2d story.) The first comptroller, George Wolf, examines all accounts settled by the first and fifth auditors; and certifies the balances arising thereon to the register; he countersigns all warrants drawn by the secretary of the treasury, if legal; he superintends the preservation of public accounts, subject to his revison, and superintends the regular payment of all public money collected. It is also made his duty to attend to the recovery of all debts due to the United States; and to direct suits and all legal proceedings for the recovery of the same.

The following persons are employed in this office:—

George Wolf, comptroller, 3500 dolls.; John Laub, chief clerk, 1700 dolls.; William Williamson, 1400 dolls.; Lund Washington, 1400 dolls.; James Larned, 1400 dolls.; William Anderson, 1400 dolls.; Nicholas B. Vanzandt, 1150 dolls.; Richard S. Briscoe, 1150 dolls.; George Wood, 1150 dolls.; T. F. Anderson, 1150 dolls.; Tho's.

Feran, 1150 dolls.; James M'Corkle 1000 dolls.; William Miller, 1000 dolls.; George Johnson, 1000 dolls.; William Handy, 1000 dolls.; James M. Burke, 1000 dolls.—Messengers, John N. Lovejoy, 700 dolls.; Jacob Hines, 550 dolls.;

Secretary of the Treasury's Office.—The duty of the secretary of the treasury, Levi Woodbury, is to superintend all the fiscal concerns of the government. He is nominated to office by the President, and confirmed by the Senate, is a member of the cabinet council, and one of the commissioners of the Sinking Fund. He annually makes a statement to congress of the revenue or income, and expenditures of the nation; and recommends to congress what he deems the ways and means of raising the revenue, by taxes, duties, &c. All accounts of the government are finally settled at the treasury department.

This department is divided into the office of the secretary, (who has the superintendence of the whole; but who is not absolute in adjusting claims, or paying money,) into two comptrollers, five auditors, a register, a treasurer, and a solicitor.

The auditors of the public accounts are empowered to administer oaths or affirmations to witnesses, when thought necessary for the due examination of the accounts presented to them.

Besides the disbursements of money for the expenses of the government, there are contingent funds, annually appropriated for incidental objects, or such as could not be easily foreseen; or the exact amount not known. These accounts are generally kept by some one or more clerks in the Trea-

sury Department, who takes a receipt in their own names; and accounts quarterly for the same at the Treasury Department.

This department is, by the act of congress of the 15th of May, 1820, invested with extraordinary powers for the recovery of money due the United States, which may in any way be withheld by the officers collecting it, before being paid into the Treasury.

Warrants of distress can be issued against principals and sureties in default; but the Judges of the United States have also extensive discretionary powers for mitigating the severity of the law, where it bears unjustly hard.

The office of Secretary of the Treasury was created by an act of congress, 2d September, 1789.

Levi Woodbury, secretary, 6000 dolls.; MacClintock Young, chief clerk, 2000 dolls.; James L. Anthony, 1760 dolls; Samuel M. M'Kean, 1760 dolls.; Richard Ela, 1600 dolls.; Thomas Dungan, 1540 dolls.; John M'Ginnis, jr. 1540 dolls.; Gilbert Rodman, 1540 dolls.; William M. Gouge, 1540 dolls.; Charles Dummer, 1540 dolls.; Cyrus S. Jacobs, 1265 dolls.; Thomas G. Bradford, 1265 dolls.; Alexander Nisbet, 1200 dolls.; John N. Lovejoy, jr. 1200 dolls.; J. H. Smoot, 1000 dolls.; William Gulager, 1000 dolls.; Abner C. Smith, 1000 dolls.—Messengers, Charles Petit, 840 dolls.; Thomas C. Wells, 780 dolls.; John P. Pepper, superintendent, 500 dolls.—Wm. C. Goddard, 400 dolls.; Edward Ourand, 400 dolls.; William Hilbus, 400 dolls.; and James W. Shields, watchmen, 400 dolls.

North Executive Office, West of the President's House.—(Paymaster-general's Office.) Nathan Towson, paymaster-general, 2500 dolls.; Nathaniel Frye, chief clerk, 1700 dolls.; William Rich, 1100 dolls.; William D. Beall, 1100 dolls,—Mes senger, Jacob Brodbeck, 700 dolls.

Second Auditor's Office.—The duty of the second auditor, William B. Lewis, is to receive and examine all accounts relating to the pay and clothing of the army, the subsistence of officers, bounties, and premiums, military and hospital stores, and the contingent expenses of the War Department. He examines the accounts, certifies the balances, and transmits the accounts with the vouchers and certificate to the second comptroller, for his examination and decision.

William B. Lewis, auditor, 3000 dolls.; James Eakin, chief clerk, 1700 dolls.; John Wells, jr., 1400 dolls.; John Peters, 1400 dolls.; Samuel Lewis, 1150 dolls.; Richard M. Boyer, 1150 dolls.; Robert Ellis, 1150 dolls.; William Mechlin, 1150 dolls.; Leonard Mackall, 1150 dolls.; Peter Brody, 1150 dolls.; O. P. Hall, 1000 dolls.; John F. Polk, 1000 dolls.; R. T. Queer, 1000 dolls.; William Ford, 1000 dolls.; E. W. Lewis, 1000 dolls.; C. W. Forrest, 800 dolls.—William Lloyd, messenger, 700 dolls.

Pension Office.—James L. Edwards, commissioner, 3000 dolls.; George W. Crump, chief clerk, 1600 dolls.; William S. Allison, 1400 dolls.; French S. Evans, 1400 dolls.; Henry H. Sylvester, 1400 dolls.; John D. Wilson, 1400 dolls.; Vinal Luce, 1400 dolls.; Seth Elliott, 1000 dolls.; William M. Stewart, 1000 dolls.; Daniel Brown,

1000 dolls.; Daniel D. Addison, 1000 dolls.; Daniel Boyd, 1000 dolls.; George Taylor, 1000 dolls.; Reuben Burdine, 1000 dolls.; Dennis MacCurdy, 1000 dolls.; —— Smallwood, 1000 dolls.; Algernon Taylor, 800 dolls.; Joseph Rowan, pension office, 800 dolls.—Messengers, Charles Hibbs, 540 dolls.; John Brannan, 480 dolls.; Thomas Harkness, 480 dolls.

Subsistence Department,—Brevet Brig. General, George Gibson, commissary-general of subsistence, Major James H. Hook, and Capt. Thomas Lendrum.—Charles G. Wilcox, chief clerk, 1600 dolls.; Richard Gott, 1200 dolls.; William J. Smith, 1000 dolls.; Daniel Agro- A. Buck, 1600 dolls.; Townsend Waugh, 1000 dolls.; Basil H. Waring, 1000 dolls.; William Broom, transferred to 4th auditor's office, 1000 dolls.

Quartermaster's Department.—The Quartermaster General, is stationed at the city of Washington, and under the direction of the Secretary of War. He is charged with the military and administrative details of his department. He has a complete administrative control of all the officers belonging to his department as well as those appointed to act therein, or make disbursements on account thereof; officers of regiments and corps, are also subject to a like control by the Quartermaster General, in regard to every thing, relating to barracks and quarters, and to the accountabilities for supplies of the Quartermaster's Department, as well as for those of the Purchasing Department.

General Thomas S. Jesup, Quartermaster-general; William A. Gordon, chief clerk, 1600 dolls.; Levin Belt, 1200 dolls.; James Maguire, 1000

dolls.; L. A. Fleury, 1000 dolls.; H. B. Blagrove, 1000 dolls.; A. W. Goodrich, 1000 dolls.—John Keith, messenger, 500 dolls.

Pay Department.—The paymaster-general is stationed at the seat of government; he is charged with the military responsibilities of the department in all its details. The subordinate offices being confined exclusively to the disbursement of public money, are subject only to the order of the secretary of war and the paymaster-general, except that they are liable to arrest by the senior officer of the department or command, to which they may be arranged for the regular payment of the troops. There are in the pay department, besides the paymaster-general fourteen paymasters, authorized by the act of March 2d, 1821.

Medical Department.—The surgeon-general is stationed at the city of Washington, he is the director and immediate accounting officer of the medical department. He issues all orders and instructions relating to the professional duties of the officers of the medical staff; and calls for and receives such reports and returns from them as may be requisite to the performance of his several duties. Thomas Lawson, surgeon-general, 2500 dolls.; Richmond Johnson, clerk, 1150 dolls.

War Department.—The war department as organized under the present constitution was created by act of 7th August, 1789. The secretary of war superintends every branch of the military department, and is a member of the cabinet. He holds his office at the will of the President.

To this department belongs the direction and government of the army in all its diversified relations; the purchase and preservation of the arms and munitions of war; the erection of all fortifications; the execution of all topographical surveys; the payment of pensions for military services; the surveying and leasing the national lead mines; and the direction under the law of intercourse with Indian tribes.

Joel R. Poinsett, secretary, salary 6000 dolls.; Captain Samuel Cooper, chief clerk, 2000 dolls.; *John T. Cochrane, clerk, 1600 dolls.; *Nathan Rice, do. 1400 dolls; *Charles Calvert, do. 1400 dolls; †William Robison, do. 1000 dolls; †Andrew Balmaine, do. 1000 dolls; †John Potts, do. 800 dolls.—†William Markward, messenger, 650 dolls; †Francis Datcheo, credited assistant, do. 400 dolls.

Watchmen of the buildings occupied by the war department.—Reuben Gilder, salary, 500 dolls; Fielder Dorsitt, 500 dolls; John Robison, 500 dolls; William Douglass, 500 dolls.

Attorney-General.—The office of attorney-general of the United States, was created by the act of 24th September, 1789. It is the duty of the attorney-general to prosecute and conduct all suits in the supreme court, in which the United States is concerned, and to give his advice and opinion upon

* By an act of the late session of congress these are allowed till the close of the next session, an increase of compensation to the amount of ten per centum, on their stated salaries.

† By the same act these are allowed twenty per centum, for the same period.

questions of law when required by the President, or when requested by the heads of any of the departments, touching any matters that may concern their departments.

The attorney-general is appointed by the president and senate, and is a member of the cabinet.—Benjamin F. Butler, 4000 dolls.; Richard Key Watts, clerk, 800 dolls.

Engineer Department.—The chief of the corps of engineers is stationed at the seat of government, and directs and regulates the duties of the corps of engineers, and those also of such of the topographical engineers as may be attached to the engineer department; he is also the inspector of the military academy, and is charged with its correspondence.

Brevet Brig. Gen. Charles Gratiot, corps of engineers, chief engineer; Lieut. R. E. Lee, of the corps of engineers, Lieut. G. W. Cullum, do. assistants.—Benjamin Fowler, clerk, 1150 dolls.; J. C. Wilson, do. 1000 dolls.; James Eveleth, 800 dolls.

Topographical Bureau.—Brevet Lieut. Col. John J. Abert, topographical engineers' superintendent; Thomson, first clerk; Cheffely, assistant.

Ordnance Department.—George Bomford, Col. of ordnance; William H. Bell, Capt. of ordnance; William Riddale, chief clerk, 1200 dolls.; Anthony G. Glynn, clerk, 1150 dolls.; Morris Adler, do. 1000 dolls.; George Welsh, do. 1000 dolls.; Samuel Rainey, do. 1000 dolls.; Nathan W. Fales, do. 1000 dolls.; Francis V. Yvonnet, do. 1000 dolls. William M. Dermott, do. 800 dolls.

South Executive Office, west of the President's House.—(Fourth Auditor's office—first story). It

is made the duty of the fourth auditor to receive and examine all accounts accruing in the navy department; and after having examined the same and certifying the balances, transmit the accounts with the vouchers and certificate to the second comptroller for his examination and decision.—James C. Pickett, auditor; 3000 dolls.; Thomas H. Gilles, 1700 dolls.; Joseph Mechlin, 1400 dolls.; William Hunter, 1400 dolls.; Robert Getty, 1150 dolls.; George Gilliss, 1150 dolls. George M. Head, 1150 dolls.; Robert M'Gill, 1150 dolls.; John B. Sullivan, 1000 dolls.; Alexander H. Mechlin, 1000 dolls.; H. C. Willams, 1000 dolls.; Alexander U. Kyle, 1000 dolls.; Nimrod Strickland, 1000 dolls.; William Browry, 1000 dolls.—Messenger, Sam'l Grubb, 700 dolls.

Third Auditor's Office.—The duty of the third auditor, (at present Peter Hagner,) is to receive all accounts relative to the subsistence of the army, the quartermaster's department, and generally all accounts of the war department, except those referred to the second auditor. After examining the accounts, he certifies the balances, and transmits the accounts with the vouchers and certificate, to the second comptroller for his decision. According to the system of general regulations for the army, 14th sec. of the law of the 2d of March, 1821, a part of the duties of the former paymaster-general has been assigned to the third auditor, chiefly that part relating to the disbursement of public money.—Peter Hagner, auditor, 3000 dolls.; J. Thomson, 1700 dolls.; Charles Vinsen, 1400 dolls.; John Abbot, 1400 dolls.; Richard Burgess, 1400 dolls.; Robert Reed, 1400 dolls.; Henry

Whitcroft, 1400 dolls.; Bennet Clements, 1150 dolls.; Henry C. Matthews, 1150 dolls.; Thomas Gunton, 1400 dolls.; Henry Randall, 1150 dolls.; Samuel S. Rind, 1150 dolls.; Gideon Pearce, 1150 dolls.; J. B. Kirkpatrick, 1150 dolls.; Benjamin M. Miller, 1150 dolls.; John Harry, 1150 dolls.; Leven Jones. 1150 dolls.; Anthony Hyde, 1000 dolls.; Thomas H. Hanson, 1000 dolls.; Daniel B. Davidson, 1000 dolls.; Samuel S. Whiting, 1000 dolls.; John K. Hagner, 1000 dolls.; Silas H. Hill, 800 dolls.; D. B. Davidson, 800 dolls.; Thomas Dove, 750 dolls.; Richard Dove, 350 dolls.

Navy Department.—(second story.) It is made the duty of the secretary of the navy, to issue all orders to the navy of the United States; and to superintend generally all concerns of the navy department. A Board of Navy Commissioners was instituted by an act of congress of the 7th February, 1815, to aid in the discharge of the duties relating to the navy. The secretary is nominated by the President and confirmed by the senate, and is a member of the cabinet council. He holds his office at the will of the President.—Mahlon Dickerson, secretary, 6000 dolls.; John Boyle, chief clerk, 2000 dolls.; John D. Simms, 1600 dolls.; Lauristons B. Hardin, 1400 dolls.; Abraham H. Quincy, 1400 dolls.; Moses Poor, 1000 dolls.; Burden M. Voorhees, 1000 dolls.; Henry Stark, 1000 dolls.; N. Burk Boyle, 800 dolls.

Pension and Hospital Funds.—Thomas L. Ragsdale, 1600 dolls.; Nathan Eaton, messenger; 700 dolls.; Lindsay Muse, assistant, 350 dolls.;

hey Parker, superintendent of the navy build-
250 dolls.

oard of Commissioners for the Navy.—Isaac
ncey, president, 3500 dolls.; Charles Mor-
3500 dolls.; A. S. Wadsworth, 3500 dolls.;
les W. Goldsborough, secretary, 2000 dolls.

erks in the Navy Commissioner's Office.—
iam G. Ridgley chief clerk, 1600 dolls.; John
n, 1150 dolls.; James Hutton, 1000 dolls.;
H. Reily, 1000 dolls.; E. J. Hume, 1000
.; Joseph P. M'Corkle, Jr. 1000 dolls.; C.
artz, draughtsman, 1000 dolls.; Richard El-
messenger, 700 dolls.

*'atchmen in the War and Navy Depart-
s.*—John Ignatius Lucas, 500 dolls.; Thomas
ey, 500 dolls.

cond Comptroller's Office.—The duty of the
id Comptroller, is to examine all accounts
d by the second, third, and fourth Auditors,
o certify the balances to the Head of the De-
ient in which the expenditures have occurred.
ountersigns all warrants drawn by the Secre-
of the War and Navy Departments, legally
n. He also prescribes the modes to those
rtments in which their accounts are to be kept,
he official forms to be used in disbursing the
c money. He also superintends the preserva-
of the public accounts of these departments,
ct to his revision. In the office of the second
troller, a record is kept of the accounts set-
showing the balance due to, and from the
d States. The second comptroller revises
certifies the accounts stated in the offices of

the second, third, and fourth Auditors, and he decides on all appeals from the decisions of those Auditors, and his decision is final, except relief is granted by Congress.

Albion K. Parris, second comptroller, 3000 dolls.; John N. Moulder, chief clerk, 1700 dolls.; Jonathan Seaver, clerk, 1400 dolls.; John Davis, 1400 dolls; James M. Cutts, 1150 dolls.; James L. Cathcart, 1150 dolls.; Joseph Manahan, 1150 dolls; George D. Abbott, 1000 dolls.; Tobias Purrington, 1000 dolls.; Samuel Whitcomb, jr., 800 dolls.; Henry Forrest, 800 dolls.; John Sessford, messenger, 700 dollars.

PATENT OFFICE.

To Patentees and Assignees of Patents.—The records and models in the Patent-office, having all been destroyed by fire, on the 15th of December last, it is important, both to the public and to individuals interested in patents, that an immediate effort be made for their restoration.

Congress, by an act passed 3d of March, 1837, has made provision for this purpose; and a Board of Commissioners has been established, to aid the commissioner of patents in accomplishing the object.

The late law provides, that any persons holding patents or assignments, which had been recorded prior to the 15th day of December last, may have the same recorded anew, without charge, on pre-

senting or transmiting the requisite papers to this office; and it is further provided, that, after the 1st day of June, 1837, no patent, issued prior to the 15th day of December, 1836, nor any assignment, executed and recorded prior to that date, shall be received in evidence in any court of the United States, until the same shall have been recorded anew. Patentees, assignees, and other persons holding an interest in patents, and possessing papers which have been heretofore recorded, are requested to transmit the same to this office without delay.

It is equally for the public interest that the expired, as well as the unexpired patents should be restored; and it is hoped, therefore, that the holders of the former will not, from apathy or the want of personal interest, fail to comply with the request herein made. Persons holding unexpired patents or assignments have the strongest inducement to comply promptly with the law, both with a view to replace the evidence of their legal rights, and to oppose applications for patents which, if granted, would interfere with those already issued. It should be recollected by those whose inventions have not proved sources of profit hitherto, that, by subsequent improvements, they may find their labours fully compensated.

Numerous authenticated copies of patents (often including drawings) have been furnished as evidence in litigated cases. From these, as well as from the original patents, the records may be restored. It is, therefore, earnestly desired that all persons who may be in possession of such papers,

will transmit the same to the patent-office. Original patents (if in existence) are required to be sent for record. The authenticated copies mentioned in the act, are those only which have been made, and duly authenticated, at the patent-office.

Clerks of the United States courts are required, by the first section of the above named act, to transmit, as soon as may be, to the commissioner of the patent-office, a statement of all the authenticated copies of patents, descriptions, specifications, and drawings of inventions and discoveries, made and executed prior to the aforesaid 15th day of December, which may be found on the files of their offices; and also to make out and transmit to said commissioner, for record as aforesaid, a certified copy of every such patent, description, specification, or drawing which shall be specially required by said commissioner.

Papers forwarded by mail will be preserved in rooms which are fire-proof; and, as soon as recorded, returned by mail, free of expense.

In all cases where patents were issued, and a single drawing left at the patent-office, and none transmitted with the patent, the patentee, or other person interested, is requested to furnish a new drawing, for which a reasonable compensation will, if required, be made; provided the drawing is sufficiently well executed for a record. And when a good drawing cannot, with convenience, be furnished, it is desired that such a sketch may accompany the specification as will enable the draughtsman of the office to supply the deficiency.

In order to obtain compensation for restoring a

drawing, and to give validity thereto, the inventor or other holder of the right must make oath or affirmation to the following effect; which oath or affirmation must be attached to the drawing, and may be taken before any magistrate authorized to administer oaths:

COUNTY OF ———— } ss.
State of ———— }

On this ———— day of ————, 183 , before the subscriber, a ————, personally appeared ————, of ————, and made solemn oath, or affirmation, that he is interested, as inventor, &c., in a patent for ————, issued to ————, and dated ————; and the above drawings, with the references thereto, are, as he verily believes, a true delineation of the invention, as described in the said letters-patent. A. B.

In addition to the provision made for the restoration of the records, congress has also made an appropriation for obtaining such of the models as may appear to the commissioners appointed for that purpose, most useful and important. The appropriation will be sufficient to restore a part only of the models destroyed; and hence the necessity of making a selection; such a selection, it is evident, cannot be made without much examination and considerable delay, nor until many of the specifications are returned for record. In the mean time, it must be obvious to patentees, and others holding patent rights, that they have a deep interest in exhibiting their models in the patent-office. It is confidently hoped, therefore, that they will promptly furnish the same, without waiting for the action of the

commissioners on their particular cases; this has already been done in many instances, agreeably to the dictates of interest and patriotism; and numerous offers have been made to furnish models, provided they can be transported at the expense of the office. In all cases where models are restored without compensation, they will be labelled accordingly. Each patentee, or person interested, is requested to inform the office whether he will furnish a model; and, if any compensation is required for the same, to state the price at which it will be delivered at the most convenient depot, and the material of which it will be composed; the model should be neatly made, and exhibit a correct representation of what is claimed by the patentee. The name of the inventor, and the date and object of the patent, should be affixed to the model in a durable manner; and the model should be packed in good shipping order. To facilitate the conveyance of models to the office, the following agents have been appointed to receive, and transmit the same, free of charge:—

Agents appointed to receive and transmit Models.—Daniel P. Drowne, collector at Portsmouth, N. H.; John Anderson, do. at Portland, Me.; Archibald W. Hyde, do. at Burlington, Vt.; Walter R. Danforth, do. at Providence, R. I.; David Henshaw, do. at Boston, Mass.; Wm. Connor, surveyor at Hartford, Conn.; Samuel Swartwout, collector at New York; James N. Barker, do. at Philadelphia, Pa.; Wm. Frick, do. at Baltimore, Md.; Thos. Nelson, do. at Richmond, Va.; Jas. R. Pringle, do. at Charleston, S. C.; Abraham B.

Fannin, do. at Savannah, Georgia; Jas. W. Breedlove, do. at New Orleans, La.; Andrew Mack, do. at Detroit, Michigan; Pierre A. Barker, do. at Buffalo Creek, N. Y.; Nathaniel Ranney, surveyor at St. Louis, Missouri; Samuel Starkweather, collector at Cleaveland, Ohio; John Clark, surveyor at Pittsburg, Pa.; Robt. Punchon, do. at Cincinnati, Ohio; Edw. S. Camp, do. at Louisville, Ky.

☞ Should models be shipped by any collector, the customary freight will be paid by the patent-office.

All communications should be addressed to the commissioner of patents.

HENRY L. ELLSWORTH,
Commiss'r. of Patents.

The destruction of the Patent-office, the American Museum of the Arts, is an event which calls forth the sympathy of all friends to the prosperity of the United States and the useful arts; and elicits some remarks on its rise and progress, till its final destruction by fire on the morning of the 15th inst.

In the year 1790, a law was passed agreeably to the constitution, "To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries." (Sec. 8, par. 8, Con. U. S.) Under this law the secretary of state, secretary of war, and attorney-general, or any two of them, are, on application, to grant patents for such inventions as they should deem "*sufficiently useful and important.*" This board had

therefore, by law, a power to *refuse* patents. But these duties being so extensive and laborious, and requiring much study and scientific acquirements, could not easily be fulfilled by gentlemen who had other and important stations to fill; a law was therefore passed in 1793, making it the duty of the secretary of state to issue patents, subject to the revision of the attorney-general. Under this law, between the years 1793 and 1836, above 9,000 patents were issued, requiring no other conditions in granting them than that the patent fees were paid, the oath to the invention made, and other forms of office complied with; but there was no power in the department to refuse a patent when these were fulfilled; and, of course, many useless inventions and infringements on public and private rights were patented, to the great injury of the public; and the evil was every day increasing, till the passage of the late law of 1836.

Now, although many of the evils complained of in the law of 1793, were cured or prevented by this new law, yet it is not altogether free from evils. An examiner is appointed by this to examine and report to the commissioner of patents as to the novelty and use of an invention in the patent applied for. This is too extensive a power to be entrusted to any individual; for he may be inexperienced, of very limited knowledge and acquirements, and may often do much injustice to applicants without knowing it. It is true, by this law the aggrieved party may appeal to three other examiners, but must pay all the expenses of the appeal; and these will amount to about forty dol-

lars per diem. Who, then, amongst the numerous poor applicants who think themselves aggrieved, will venture on an appeal? many of whom may have travelled above three hundred miles, and some carrying their models on their backs. This system, therefore, amounts to a total denial of justice to the poor but ingenious man, and the present law ought to be altered, for it is much more unfair than that of 1790. No man can conduct himself more justly and correctly in his office than the present commissioner; but the evil is radical, and can only be cured by a complete change in the law. There ought to be at least two or three men of science, well acquainted with mechanics, over whom the commissioner should preside, and examine and fairly decide on all applications for patents. Mr. Ruggles, in his report to the senate, very justly observes: "That the duty of examination and investigation, necessary to a first decision at the patent-office, is an important one, and will call for the exercise and application of much scientific acquirement, and knowledge of the existing state of the arts in all their branches, not only in our own, but in other countries."

When we look upon the dreadful ruin spread around by the destruction of the archives of the patent-office, the most solemn feeling must overwhelm the mind. There lie the ashes of the records of more than ten thousand inventions, with their beautiful models and drawings. There lie, also, smouldering in the same heap of ruins, the elegant and classic correspondence of Dr. Thornton, with most of the ingenious and scientific men of

(which the writer of this article could arranged analogically and chronologically a the subjects, and alphabetically as reg names of the patentees. Also, a complet all the patent laws, with the legal decisio have taken place under them. This wo make two volumes 8vo. of about 400 or 5 each, and be like a dictionary, of ready reference; and in no respect like the imp unintelligible list published, some years congress.

It is suggested that the specifications patents hereafter granted, be printed and d like the laws of the United States. Thi would not only prevent them from being impaired, but would give much general a information, and would prevent many im on the public.

sembled, That there shall be established and attached to the department of state, an office to be denominated the patent office; the chief officer of which shall be called the commissioner of patents, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, whose duty it shall be, under the direction of the secretary of state, to superintend, execute, and perform all such acts and things touching and respecting the granting and issuing of patents for new and useful discoveries, inventions, and improvements, as are herein provided for, or shall hereafter be, by law, directed to be done and performed, and shall have the charge and custody of all the books, records, papers, models, machines, and all other things belonging to said office. And said commissioner shall receive the same compensation as is allowed by law to the commissioner of the Indian Department, and shall be entitled to send and receive letters and packages by mail, relating to the business of the office, free of postage.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be in said office an inferior officer, to be appointed by the said principal officer, with the approval of the secretary of state, to receive an annual salary of seventeen hundred dollars, and to be called the chief clerk of the patent-office, who, in all cases during the necessary absence of the commissioner, or when the said principal office shall become vacant, shall have the charge and custody of the seal, and of the records, books, papers, machines, models, and all other things belonging to the said office, and shall perform the duties of commissioner during such vacancy. And the said commissioner may also, with like approval, appoint an examining clerk at an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars, two other clerks at twelve hundred dollars each, one of whom shall be a competent draughtsman; one other clerk at one thousand dollars; a machinist at twelve hundred and fifty dollars; and a messenger at seven hundred dollars. And said commissioner, clerks, and every other person appointed and employed in said office, shall be

said office, shall before he enters upon the du
office or appointment, make oath or affirma
and faithfully to execute the trust committe
And the said commissioner and the chief c
also, before entering upon their duties, sev
bonds, with sureties, to the treasurer of the
the former in the sum of ten thousand dolla
latter in the sum of five thousand dollars, wit
to render a true and faithful account to him,
cessor in office, quarterly, of all moneys whic
by them respectively received for duties on p
for copies of records and drawings, and all oth
received by virtue of said office.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the
missioner shall cause a seal to be made and p
the said office, with such device as the Presid
United States shall approve; and copies of a
books, papers, or drawings, belonging to the
under the signature of the said commissione
the office shall be vacant, under the signa
chief clerk, when the said seal affixed, shall
tent evidence in all cases in which the origin
books, papers, or drawings, could be evide
any person making application therefor may

United States, and under the seal of said office, and be signed by the secretary of state, and countersigned by the commissioner of said office, and shall be recorded, together with the descriptions, specifications, and drawings, in the said office, in books to be kept for that purpose. Every such patent shall contain a short description or title of the invention or discovery, correctly indicating its nature and design, and in its terms, grant to the applicant or applicants, his or their heirs, administrators, executors, or assigns, for a term not exceeding fourteen years, the full and exclusive right and liberty of making, using, and vending to others to be used, the said invention or discovery, referring to the specifications for the particulars thereof; a copy of which shall be annexed to the patent, specifying what the patentee claims as his invention or discovery.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That any person or persons having discovered or invented any new and useful art, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement on any art, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, not known or used by others before his or their discovery or invention thereof, and not, at the time of his application for a patent, in public use or on sale, with his consent or allowance, as the inventor or discoverer, and shall desire to obtain an exclusive property therein, may make application in writing to the commissioner of patents, expressing such desire; and the commissioner, on due proceedings had, may grant a patent therefor. But before any inventor shall receive a patent for any such new invention or discovery, he shall deliver a written description of his invention or discovery, and of the manner and process of making, constructing, using, and compounding the same, in such full, clear, and exact terms, avoiding unnecessary prolixity, as to enable any person skilled in the art or science to which it appertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make, construct, compound, and use the same; and in case of any machine, he shall fully explain the principle and the several

modes in which he has contemplated the applica
that principle or character by which it may be
guished from other inventions; and shall parti
specify and point out the part, improvement, or
nation, which he claims as his own invention
covery. He shall, furthermore, accompany the
with a drawing, or drawings, and written refe
where the nature of the case admits of drawin
with specimens of ingredients, and of the comp
of matter, sufficient in quantity for the purpose of
ment, where the invention or discovery is of a co
tion of matter; which descriptions and drawings,
by the inventor and attested by two witnesses, a
filed in the patent office; and he shall, moreov
nish a model of his invention in all cases which a
a representation by model, of a convenient size
hibit advantageously its several parts. The ap
shall also make oath or affirmation that he does
believe that he is the original and first inventor
coverer of the art, machine, composition, or im
ment, for which he solicits a patent, and that he d
know or believe that the same was ever before
or used; and also of what country he is a citizen;
oath or affirmation may be made before any
authorized by law to administer oaths.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That, on the
of any such application, description, and specifi
and the payment of the duty hereinafter provid
commissioner shall make, or cause to be made,
amination of the alleged new invention or disc
and if, on any such examination, it shall not ap
the commissioner that the same had been inve
discovered by any other person in this country p
the alleged invention or discovery thereof by the
cant, or that it had been patented or described
printed publication in this or any foreign country,
been in public use or on sale with the applicant's c
or allowance prior to the application, if the commi
shall deem it to be sufficiently useful and impor

shall be his duty to issue a patent therefor. But whenever, on such examination, it shall appear to the commissioner that the applicant was not the original and first inventor or discoverer thereof, or that any part of that which is claimed as new had before been invented or discovered, or patented, or described in any printed publication in this or any foreign country, as aforesaid, or that the description is defective and insufficient, he shall notify the applicant thereof, giving him, briefly, such information and references as may be useful in judging of the propriety of renewing his application, or of altering his specification to embrace only that part of the invention or discovery which is new. In every such case, if the applicant shall elect to withdraw his application, relinquishing his claim to the model, he shall be entitled to receive back twenty dollars, part of the duty required by this act, on filing a notice in writing of such election in the patent-office, a copy of which, certified by the commissioner, shall be a sufficient warrant to the treasurer for paying back to the said applicant the said sum of twenty dollars. But if the applicant in such case shall persist in his claim for a patent, with or without any alteration of his specification, he shall be required to make oath or affirmation anew, in manner as aforesaid. And if the specification and claim shall not have been so modified as, in the opinion of the commissioner, shall entitle the applicant to a patent, he may, on appeal, and upon request in writing, have the decision of a Board of Examiners, to be composed of three disinterested persons, who shall be appointed for that purpose by the secretary of state, one of whom at least to be selected, if practicable and convenient, for his knowledge and skill in the particular art, manufacture, or branch of science, to which the alleged invention appertains; who shall be under oath or affirmation for the faithful and impartial performance of the duty imposed upon them by said appointment. Said Board shall be furnished with a certificate in writing of the opinion and decision of the commissioner, stating the particular

grounds of his objection, and the part or parts of the invention which he considers as not entitled to be patented. And the said board shall give reasonable notice to the applicant, as well as to the commissioner, of the time and place of their meeting, that they may have an opportunity of furnishing them with such facts and evidence as they may deem necessary to a just decision; and it shall be the duty of the commissioner to furnish to the board of examiners such information as he may possess relative to the matter under their consideration. And on examination and consideration of the matter by such board, it shall be in their power, or of a majority of them, to reverse the decision of the commissioner, either in whole or in part; and their opinion being certified to the commissioner, he shall be governed thereby, in the further proceedings to be had on such application: *Provided, however*, That before a board shall be instituted in any such case, the applicant shall pay to the credit of the treasury, as provided in the ninth section of this act, the sum of twenty-five dollars, and each of said persons so appointed shall be entitled to receive for his services in each case a sum not exceeding ten dollars, to be determined and paid by the commissioner out of any moneys in his hands, which shall be in full compensation to the persons who may be so appointed, for their examination and certificate as aforesaid.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever an application shall be made for a patent, which, in the opinion of the commissioner, would interfere with any other patent for which an application may be pending, or with any unexpired patent which shall have been granted, it shall be the duty of the commissioner to give notice thereof to such applicants, or patentees, as the case may be; and if either shall be dissatisfied with the decision of the commissioner on the question of priority of right or invention, on a hearing thereof he may appeal from such decision, on the like terms and conditions as are provided in the preceding section of this act; and the like proceedings shall be had, to determine

or whether either of the applicants is entitled to a patent as prayed for. But nothing in this act ed shall be construed to deprive an original and ventor of the right to a patent for his invention, on of his having previously taken out letters- herefor in a foreign country, and the same having iblished, at any time within six months next pre- the filing of his specification and drawings. And er the applicant shall request it, the patent shall te from the time of the filing of the specification wings, not, however, exceeding six months prior ctual issuing of the patent; and on like request, payment of the duty herein required by any nt, his specification and drawings shall be filed in ret archives of the office until he shall furnish the ind the patent be issued, not exceeding the term year; the applicant being entitled to notice of ing applications.

9. *And be it further enacted*, That before any ap- n for a patent shall be considered by the commis- is aforesaid, the applicant shall pay into the trea- the United States, or in the patent-office, or of the deposite banks, to the credit of the trea- he be a citizen of the United States, or an alien ll have been resident in the United States for one ext preceding, and shall have made oath of his n to become a citizen thereof, the sum of thirty ; if a subject of the king of Great Britain, the five hundred dollars; and all other persons, the three hundred dollars; for which payment, du- receipts shall be taken, one of which to be filed ffice of the treasurer. And the moneys received treasury under this act shall constitute a fund for yment of the salaries of the officers and clerks provided for, and all other expenses of the patent and to be called the patent fund.

10. *And be it further enacted*, That where any hath made, or shall have made, any new inven- scovery, or improvement, on account of which

a patent might by virtue of this act be granted, and such person shall die before any patent shall be granted therefor, the right of applying for and obtaining such patent shall devolve on the executor or administrator of such person, in trust for the heirs at law of the deceased, in case he shall have died intestate; but if otherwise, then in trust for his devisees, in as full and ample manner, and under the same conditions, limitations, and restrictions, as the same was held, or might have been claimed or enjoyed by such person in his or her lifetime; and when application for a patent shall be made by such legal representatives, the oath or affirmation provided in the sixth section of this act shall be so varied as to be applicable to them.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That every patent shall be assignable in law, either as to the whole interest, or any undivided part thereof, by any instrument in writing; which assignment, and also every grant and conveyance of the exclusive right under any patent, to make and use, and to grant to others to make and use, the thing patented within and throughout any specified part or portion of the United States, shall be recorded in the patent-office within three months from the execution thereof, for which the assignee or grantee shall pay to the commissioner the sum of three dollars.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That any citizen of the United States, or alien, who shall have been resident in the United States one year next preceding, and shall have made oath of his intention to become a citizen thereof, who shall have invented any new art, machine, or improvement thereof, and shall desire further time to mature the same, may, on paying to the credit of the treasury, in manner as provided in the ninth section of this act, the sum of twenty dollars, file in the patent-office a caveat, setting forth the design and purpose thereof, and its principal and distinguishing characteristics, and praying protection of his right, till he shall have matured his invention; which sum of twenty-dollars, in case the person filing such caveat shall after-

take out a patent for the invention therein men-
, shall be considered a part of the sum herein
ed for the same ; and such caveat shall be filed in
nfidential archives of the office, and preserved in
y. And if application shall be made by any other
i within one year from the time of filing such
, for a patent of any invention with which it may
respect interfere, it shall be the duty of the com-
ıer to deposite the description, specifications,
gs, and model, in the confidential archives of the
and to give notice, by mail, to the person filing
veat, of such application, who shall, within three
s after receiving the notice, if he would avail him-
the benefit of his caveat, file his description, spe-
ons, drawings, and model ; and if, in the opinion
commissioner, the specifications of claim interfere
ach other, like proceedings may be had in all
ts as are in this act provided in the case of inter-
applications : *Provided, however*, That no opinion
sion of any Board of Examiners, under the provi-
f this act, shall preclude any person interested in
of or against the validity of any patent which has
or may hereafter be granted, from the right to
: the same in any judicial court, in any action in
its validity may come in question.

13. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever
tent which has heretofore been granted, or which
ereafter be granted, shall be inoperative or inva-
reason of a defective or insufficient description
ification, or by reason of the patentee claiming
pecification as his own invention, more than he
shall have, a right to claim as new ; if the error
shall have arisen by inadvertency, accident, or
, and without any fraudulent or deceptive inten-
shall be lawful for the commissioner, upon the
ler to him of such patent, and the payment of the
duty of fifteen dollars, to cause a new patent to
ed to the said inventor, for the same invention,

for the residue of the period then unexpired, for the original patent was granted, in accordance wi patentee's corrected description and specification. in case of his death, or any assignment by him m the original patent, a similar right shall vest in hi cutors, administrators, or assignees. And the pa reissued, together with the corrected descriptic specification, shall have the same effect and op in law, on the trial of all actions hereafter comm for causes subsequently accruing, as though the had been originally filed in such corrected form, the issuing of the original patent. And whene original patentee shall be desirous of adding the d tion and specification of any new improvement original invention or discovery which shall hav invented or discovered by him subsequent to th of his patent, he may, like proceedings being ha respects as in the case of original applications, the payment of fifteen dollars, as herein before pr have the same annexed to the original descripti specification; and the commissioner shall certify, margin of such annexed description and specifi the time of its being annexed and recorded; a same shall thereafter have the same effect in law intents and purposes, as though it had been em in the original description and specification.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That whe in any action for damages for making, using, or the thing whereof the exclusive right is secured patent heretofore granted, or by any patent whic hereafter be granted, a verdict shall be rendered plaintiff in such action, it shall be in the power court to render judgment for any sum above the a found by such verdict as the actual damages sus by the plaintiff, not exceeding three times the a thereof, according to the circumstances of the with costs; and such damages may be recover action on the case, in any court of competent ju

tion, to be brought in the name or names of the person or persons interested, whether as patentee, assignees, or as grantees of the exclusive right within and throughout a specified part of the United States.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That the defendant in any such action shall be permitted to plead the general issue, and to give this act and any special matter in evidence, of which notice in writing may have been given to the plaintiff or his attorney, thirty days before trial, tending to prove that the description and specification filed by plaintiff, does not contain the whole truth relative to his invention or discovery, or that it contains more than is necessary to produce the described effect; which concealment or addition shall fully appear to have been made for the purpose of deceiving the public, or that the patentee was not the original and first inventor or discoverer of the thing patented, or of a substantial and material part thereof claimed as new, or that it had been described in some public work anterior to the supposed discovery thereof by the patentee, or had been in public use or on sale with the consent and allowance of the patentee before his application for a patent, or that he had surreptitiously or unjustly obtained the patent for that which was in fact invented or discovered by another, who was using reasonable diligence in adapting and perfecting the same; or that the patentee, if an alien at the time the patent was granted, had failed and neglected, for the space of eighteen months from the date of the patent, to put and continue on sale to the public, on reasonable terms, the invention or discovery for which the patent issued; and whenever the defendant relies in his defence on the fact of a previous invention, knowledge, or use of the thing patented, he shall state, in his notice of special matter, the names and places of residence of those whom he intends to prove to have possessed a prior knowledge of the thing, and where the same had been used; in either of which cases, judgment shall be rendered for the defendant, with costs: *Provided, however*, That whenever it shall satis-

factorily appear that the patentee, at the time of making his application for the patent, believed himself to be the first inventor or discoverer of the thing patented, the same shall not be held to be void on account of the invention or discovery, or any part thereof, having been before known or used in any foreign country; it not appearing that the same, or any substantial part thereof, had before been patented or described in any printed publication: *And provided also*, That whenever the plaintiff shall fail to sustain his action on the ground that in his specification of claim is embraced more than that of which he was the first inventor, if it shall appear that the defendant had used or violated any part of the invention justly and truly specified and claimed as new, it shall be in the power of the court to adjudge and award, as to costs, as may appear to be just and equitable.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever there shall be two interfering patents, or whenever a patent on application shall have been refused on an adverse decision of a Board of Examiners, on the ground that the patent applied for, would interfere with an unexpired patent previously granted, any person interested in any such patent, either by assignment or otherwise in the one case, and any such applicant in the other case, may have remedy by bill in equity; and the court having cognisance thereof, on notice to adverse parties and other due proceedings had, may adjudge and declare either the patents void in the whole or in part, or inoperative and invalid in any particular part or portion of the United States, according to the interest which the parties to such suit may possess in the patent or the inventions patented, and may also adjudge that such applicant is entitled, according to the principles and provisions of this act, to have and receive a patent for his invention, as specified in his claim, or for any part thereof, as the fact of priority of right or invention shall in any such case be made to appear. And such adjudication, if it be in favour of the right of such appli-

cant, shall authorize the commissioner to issue such patent, on his filing a copy of the adjudication, and otherwise complying with the requisitions of this act: *Provided, however*, That no such judgment or adjudication shall affect the rights of any person, except the parties to the action, and those deriving title from or under them subsequent to the rendition of such judgment.

Sec. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That all actions, suits, controversies, and cases arising under any law of the United States, granting or confirming to inventors the exclusive right to their inventions or discoveries, shall be originally cognisable, as well in equity as at law, by the circuit courts of the United States, or any district court having the powers and jurisdiction of a circuit court; which courts shall have power, upon bill in equity filed by any party aggrieved, in any such case, to grant injunctions, according to the course and principles of courts of equity, to prevent the violation of the rights of any inventor as secured to him by any law of the United States, on such terms and conditions as said courts may deem reasonable: *Provided, however*, That from all judgments and decrees from any such court rendered in the premises, a writ of error or appeal, as the case may require, shall lie to the Supreme Court of the United States, in the same manner, and under the same circumstances, as is now provided by law in other judgments and decrees of circuit courts, and in all other cases in which the court shall deem it reasonable to allow the same.

Sec. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any patentee of an invention or discovery shall desire an extension of his patent beyond the term of his limitation, he may make application therefor, in writing to the commissioner of the patent-office, setting forth the grounds thereof; and the commissioner shall, on the applicant's paying the sum of forty dollars to the credit of the Treasury, as in the case of an original application for a patent, cause to be published, in one or more of

the principal newspapers in the city of Washingto
in such other paper or papers as he may deem p
published in the section of country most interest
versely to the extension of the patent, a notice o
application, and of the time and place, when and
the same will be considered, that any person may
and show cause why the extension should not be gr
And the Secretary of State, the Commissioner
Patent-office, and the Solicitor of the Treasury,
constitute a board to hear and decide upon the evi
produced before them both, for and against the
sion, and shall sit for that purpose at the time and
designated in the published notice thereof. Th
tentee shall furnish to said board, a statement in w
under oath of the ascertained value of the inventio
of his receipts and expenditures, sufficiently in de
exhibit a true and faithful account of loss and pr
any manner accruing to him, from and by reason
invention. And if, upon a hearing of the matter, i
appear to the full and entire satisfaction of said
having due regard to the public interest therein,
is just and proper that the term of the patent sho
extended, by reason of the patentee, without negl
fault on his part, having failed to obtain, from th
and sale of his invention, a reasonable remunerati
the time, ingenuity, and expense bestowed upo
same, and the introduction thereof into use, it sh
the duty of the commissioner to renew and exter
patent, by making a certificate thereon of such
sion, for the term of seven years from and aft
expiration of the first term; which certificate,
certificate of said board of their judgment and o
as aforesaid, shall be entered on record in the p
office; and thereupon the said patent shall hav
same effect in law as though it had been orig
granted for the term of twenty-one years. An
benefit of such renewal shall extend to assignee
grantees of the right to use the thing patented,
extent of their respective interest therein: *Pro*

however, That no extension of a patent shall be granted after the expiration of the term for which it was originally issued.

Sec. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be provided, for the use of said office, a library of scientific works and periodical publications, both foreign and American, calculated to facilitate the discharge of the duties hereby required of the chief officers therein, to be purchased under the direction of the Committee of the Library of Congress. And the sum of fifteen hundred dollars is hereby appropriated for that purpose, to be paid out of the patent fund.

Sec. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the commissioner to cause to be classified and arranged, in such rooms or galleries as may be provided for that purpose, in suitable cases, when necessary for their preservation, and in such manner as shall be conducive to a beneficial and favourable display thereof, the models and specimens of compositions and of fabrics, and other manufactures and works of art, patented or unpatented, which have been, or shall hereafter be, deposited in said office. And said rooms or galleries shall be kept open during suitable hours for public inspection.

Sec. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts and parts of acts heretofore passed on this subject, be, and the same are hereby repealed: *Provided, however*, That all actions and processes in law or equity sued out prior to the passage of this act, may be prosecuted to final judgment and execution, in the same manner as though this act had not been passed, excepting and saving the application to any such action of the provisions of the fourteenth and fifteenth sections of this act, so far as they may be applicable thereto: *And provided, also*, That all applications or petitions for patents, pending at the time of the passage of this act, in cases where the duty has been paid, shall be proceeded with and acted

on in the same manner as though filed after the passage thereof.

JAMES K. POLK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
W. R. KING,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

Approved, July 4, 1836. ANDREW JACKSON.

An Act in addition to the act to promote the progress of Science and useful Arts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person who may be in possession of, or in any way interested in, any patent for an invention, discovery, or improvement, issued prior to the fifteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, or in an assignment of any patent, or interest therein, executed and recorded prior to the said fifteenth day of December, may, without charge, on presentation or transmission thereof to the commissioner of patents, have the same recorded anew in the patent office, together with the descriptions, specifications of claim and drawings annexed or belonging to the same; and it shall be the duty of the commissioner to cause the same, or any authenticated copy of the original record, specification, or drawing which he may obtain, to be transcribed and copied into books of record, to be kept for that purpose; and wherever a drawing was not originally annexed to the patent and referred to in the specification, any drawing produced as a delineation of the invention, being verified by oath in such manner as the commissioner shall require, may be transmitted and placed on file, or copied as aforesaid, together with the certificate of the oath; or such drawings may be made in the office, under the direction of the commissioner, in conformity with the specification. And it shall be the duty of the commissioner to take such measures as may be advised and determined by the

Board of Commissioners provided for in the fourth section of this act, to obtain the patents, specifications, and copies aforesaid, for the purpose of being so transcribed and recorded. And it shall be the duty of each of the several clerks of the judicial courts of the United States, to transmit, as soon as may be, to the commissioner of the patent-office, a statement of all the authenticated copies of patents, descriptions, specifications, and drawings of inventions and discoveries made and executed prior to the aforesaid fifteenth day of December, which may be found on the files of his office; and also to make out and transmit to said commissioner, for record as aforesaid, a certified copy of every such patent, description, specification, or drawing, which shall be specially required by said commissioner.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That copies of such record and drawings, certified by the commissioner, or in his absence, by the chief clerk, shall be *prima facie* evidence of the particulars of the invention and of the patent granted therefor, in any judicial court of the United States, in all cases where copies of the original record or specification and drawings would be evidence, without proof of the loss of such originals; and no patent issued prior to the aforesaid fifteenth day of December shall, after the first day of June next, be received in evidence in any of the said courts in behalf of the patentee or other person who shall be in possession of the same, unless it shall have been so recorded anew, and a drawing of the invention, if separate from the patent, verified as aforesaid, deposited in the patent office; nor shall any written assignment of any such patent, executed and recorded prior to the said fifteenth day of December, be received in evidence in any of the said courts in behalf of the assignee or other person in possession thereof, until it shall have been so recorded anew.

Sect. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever it shall appear to the commissioner that any patent was destroyed by the burning of the patent office building on the aforesaid fifteenth day of December, or was other-

wise lost prior thereto, it shall be his duty, on application therefor by the patentee or other person interested therein, to issue a new patent for the same invention or discovery, bearing the date of the original patent, with his certificate thereon that it was made and issued pursuant to the provisions of the third section of this act, and shall enter the same on record: *Provided, however,* That before such patent shall be issued, the applicant therefor shall deposite in the patent office a duplicate, as near as may be, of the original model, drawings, and description, with specification of the invention or discovery, verified by oath, as shall be required by the commissioner; and such patent and copies of such drawings and descriptions, duly certified, shall be admissible as evidence in any judicial court of the United States, and shall protect the rights of the patentee, his administrators, heirs, and assigns, to the extent only in which they would have been protected by the original patent and specification.

Sect. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the commissioner to procure a duplicate of such of the models destroyed by fire on the aforesaid fifteenth day of December, as were most valuable and interesting, and whose preservation would be important to the public; and such as would be necessary to facilitate the just discharge of the duties imposed by law on the commissioner in issuing patents, and to protect the rights of the public and of patentees in patented inventions and improvements: *Provided,* That a duplicate of such models may be obtained at a reasonable expense: *And provided, also,* That the whole amount of expenditure for this purpose shall not exceed the sum of one hundred thousand dollars. And there shall be a temporary Board of Commissioners, to be composed of the commissioner of the patent-office and two other persons to be appointed by the President, whose duty it shall be to consider and determine upon the best and most judicious mode of obtaining models of suitable construction; and, also, to consider and determine what models may be procured

in pursuance of, and in accordance with, the provisions and limitations in this section contained. And said commissioners may make and establish all such regulations, terms, and conditions, not inconsistent with law, as in their opinion may be proper and necessary to carry the provisions of this section into effect, according to its true intent.

Sect. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That, whenever a patent shall be returned for correction and reissue under the thirteenth section of the act to which this is additional, and the patentee shall desire several patents to be issued for distinct and separate parts of the thing patented, he shall first pay, in manner and in addition to the sum provided by that act, the sum of thirty dollars for each additional patent so to be issued: *Provided, however,* That no patent made prior to the aforesaid fifteenth day of December, shall be corrected and reissued until a duplicate of the model and drawing of the thing as originally invented, verified by oath as shall be required by the commissioner, shall be deposited in the patent office. Nor shall any addition of an improvement be made to any patent heretofore granted, nor any new patent be issued for an improvement made in any machine, manufacture, or process, to the original inventor, assignee, or possessor, of a patent therefor, nor any disclaimer be admitted to record, until a duplicate model and drawing of the thing originally invented, verified as aforesaid, shall have been deposited in the patent-office, if the commissioner shall require the same; nor shall any patent be granted for an invention, improvement, or discovery, the model or drawing of which shall have been lost, until another model and drawing, if required by the commissioner, shall, in like manner, be deposited in the patent-office. And in all such cases, as well as in those which may arise under the third section of this act, the question of compensation for such models and drawing, shall be subject to the judgment and decision of the commissioners provided for in the fourth

section, under the same limitations and restrictions as are therein prescribed.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That any patent hereafter to be issued, may be made and issued to the assignee or assignees of the inventor or discoverer, the assignment thereof being first entered of record, and the application therefor being duly made, and the specification duly sworn to by the inventor. And in all cases hereafter, the applicant for a patent shall be held to furnish duplicate drawings, whenever the case admits of drawings, one of which to be deposited in the office, and the other to be annexed to the patent, and considered a part of the specification.

Sect. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That, whenever any patentee shall have, through inadvertence, accident, or mistake, made his specification of claim too broad, claiming more than that of which he was the original or first inventor, some material and substantial part of the thing patented being truly and justly his own, any such patentee, his administrators, executors, and assigns, whether of the whole or of a sectional interest therein, may make disclaimer of such parts of the thing patented as the disclaimant shall not claim to hold by virtue of the patent or assignment, stating therein the extent of his interest in such patent; which disclaimer shall be in writing, attested by one or more witnesses, and recorded in the patent-office, on payment by the person disclaiming, in manner as other patent duties are required by law to be paid, of the sum of ten dollars. And such disclaimer shall thereafter be taken and considered as part of the original specification, to the extent of the interest which shall be possessed in the patent or right secured thereby, by the disclaimant, and by those claiming by, or under him, subsequent to the record thereof. But no such disclaimer shall affect any action pending at the time of its being filed, except so far as may relate to the question of unreasonable neglect or delay in filing the same.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That, whenever application shall be made to the commissioner for any addition of a newly-discovered improvement to be made to an existing patent, or whenever a patent shall be returned for correction and reissue, the specification of claim annexed to every such patent shall be subject to revision and restriction, in the same manner as are original applications for patents; the commissioner shall not add any such improvement to the patent in the one case, nor grant the reissue in the other case, until the applicant shall have entered a disclaimer, or altered his specification of claim in accordance with the decision of the commissioner; and in all such cases, the applicant, if dissatisfied with such decision, shall have the same remedy, and be entitled to the benefit of the same privileges and proceedings, as are provided by law in the case of original applications for patents.

Sect. 9. *And be it further enacted*, (any thing in the fifteenth section of the act, to which this is additional, to the contrary notwithstanding,) That whenever, by mistake, accident, or inadvertence, and without any wilful default or intent to defraud or mislead the public, any patentee shall have in his specification claimed to be the original and first inventor or discoverer of any material or substantial part of the thing patented, of which he was not the first and original inventor, and shall have no legal or just right to claim the same, in every such case the patent shall be deemed good and valid for so much of the invention or discovery as shall be truly and bona fide his own: *Provided*, It shall be a material and substantial part of the thing patented, and be definitely distinguishable from the other parts so claimed without right as aforesaid. And every such patentee, his executors, administrators, and assigns, whether of a whole or of a sectional interest therein, shall be entitled to maintain a suit at law or in equity on such patent for any infringement of such part of the invention or discovery as shall be bona fide his own as aforesaid, notwithstanding the specification may embrace more than he shall

have any legal right to claim. But, in every such case in which a judgment or verdict shall be rendered for the plaintiff, he shall not be entitled to recover costs against the defendant, unless he shall have entered at the patent-office, prior to the commencement of the suit, a disclaimer of all that part of the thing patented which was so claimed without right: *Provided, however*, That no person bringing any such suit shall be entitled to the benefits of the provisions contained in this section, who shall have unreasonably neglected or delayed to enter at the patent-office a disclaimer as aforesaid.

Sect. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the commissioner is hereby authorized and empowered to appoint agents in not exceeding twenty of the principal cities or towns in the United States, as may best accommodate the different sections of the country, for the purpose of receiving and forwarding to the patent-office all such models, specimens of ingredients and manufactures, as shall be intended to be patented or deposited therein, the transportation of the same to be chargeable to the patent fund.

Sect. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That, instead of one examining clerk, as provided by the second section of the act to which this is additional, there shall be appointed, in manner therein provided, two examining clerks, each to receive an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars; and, also, an additional copying clerk, at an annual salary of eight hundred dollars. And the commissioner is also authorized to employ, from time to time, as many temporary clerks as may be necessary to execute the copying and draughting required by the first section of this act, and to examine and compare the records with the originals, who shall receive not exceeding seven cents for every page of one hundred words, and for drawings and comparison of records with the originals, such reasonable compensation as shall be agreed upon or prescribed by the commissioner.

Sect. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That, whenever the application of any foreigner for a patent shall be

rejected and withdrawn for want of novelty in the invention, pursuant to the seventh section of the act to which this is additional, the certificate thereof of the commissioner shall be a sufficient warrant to the Treasurer to pay back to such applicant two thirds of the duty he shall have paid into the Treasury on account of such application.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases in which an oath is required by this act, or by the act to which this is additional, if the person of whom it is required shall be conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath, affirmation may be substituted therefor.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That all moneys paid into the Treasury of the United States for patents, and for fees for copies furnished by the superintendent of the patent-office prior to the passage of the act to which this is additional, shall be carried to the credit of the patent fund created by said act; and the moneys constituting said fund shall be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the payment of the salaries of the officers and clerks provided for by said act, and all other expenses of the patent-office, including all the expenditures provided for by this act; and, also, for such other purposes as are, or may be hereafter specially provided for by law. And the commissioner is hereby authorized to draw upon said fund, from time to time, for such sums as shall be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act, governed, however, by the several limitations herein contained. And it shall be his duty to lay before congress, in the month of January, annually, a detailed statement of the expenditures and payments by him made from said fund. And it shall also be his duty to lay before congress, in the month of January, annually, a list of all patents which shall have been granted during the preceding year, designating, under proper heads, the subjects of such patents, and furnishing an alphabetical list of the patentees, with their places of residence; and he shall also furnish a list of all patents which shall have become public property during the

same period; together with such other information of the state and condition of the patent-office, as may be useful to congress or to the public.

Approved, March 3d, 1837.

COPY-RIGHTS.

An Act to amend the several acts respecting Copy-rights.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That from and after the passing of this act, any person or persons, being a citizen or citizens of the United States, or resident therein, who shall be the author or authors of any book or books, map, chart, or musical composition, which may be now made or composed, and not printed and published, or shall hereafter be made or composed, or who shall invent, design, etch, engrave, work, or cause to be engraved, etched, or worked from his own design, any print or engraving, and the executors, administrators, or legal assigns of such person or persons, shall have the sole right and liberty of printing, reprinting, publishing, and vending such book or books, map, chart, musical composition, print, cut, or engraving, in whole or in part, for the term of twenty-eight years from the time of recording the title thereof, in the manner hereinafter directed.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if, at the expiration of the aforesaid term of years, such author, inventor, designer, engraver, or any of them, where the work had been originally composed and made by more than one person, be still living, and a citizen or citizens of the United States, or resident therein, or being dead, shall have left a widow, or child, or children, either or all then living, the same exclusive right shall be continued to such author, designer, or engraver; or, if dead, *then to* such widow and child, or children, for the further

term of fourteen years: *Provided*, That the title of the work so secured shall be a second time recorded, and all such other regulations as are herein required in regard to original copy-rights, be complied with in respect to such renewed copy-right, and that within six months before the expiration of the first term.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases of renewal of copy-right under this act, such author or proprietor shall, within two months from the date of said renewal, cause a copy of the record thereof to be published in one or more of the newspapers printed in the United States, for the space of four weeks.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That no person shall be entitled to the benefit of this act, unless he shall, before publication, deposite a printed copy of the title of such book or books, map, chart, musical composition, print, cut, or engraving, in the clerk's office of the district court of the district wherein the author or proprietor shall reside, and the clerk of such court is hereby directed and required to record the same thereof forthwith, in a book to be kept for that purpose, in the words following (giving a copy of the title, under the seal of the court, to the said author or proprietor, whenever he shall require the same:) "District of to wit: Be it remembered, that on the day of Anno Domini, A B, of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a book, (map, chart, or otherwise, as the case may be,) the title of which is in the words following, to wit: (here insert the title,) the right whereof he claims as author, (or proprietor as the case may be) in conformity with an act of Congress, entitled "An act to amend the several acts respecting copy-rights." C D, Clerk of the District." For which record, the clerk shall be entitled to receive, from the person claiming such right as aforesaid, fifty cents; and the like sum for every copy, under seal, actually given to such person or his assigns. And the author or proprietor of any such book, map, chart, musical composition, print, cut, or engraving, shall, within three months

from the publication of said book, map, chart, musical composition, print, cut, or engraving, deliver or cause to be delivered a copy of the same to the clerk of said district. And it shall be the duty of the clerk of each district court, at least once in every year, to transmit a certified list of all such records of copy-right, including the titles so recorded, and the dates of record, and also all the several copies of books or other works deposited in his office according to this act, to the secretary of state, to be preserved in his office.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That no person shall be entitled to the benefit of this act, unless he shall give information of copy-right being secured, by causing to be inserted, in the several copies of each and every edition published during the term secured on the title page, or the page immediately following, if it be a book, or, if a map, chart, musical composition, print, cut, or engraving, by causing to be impressed on the face thereof, or if a volume of maps, charts, music, or engravings, upon the title or frontispiece thereof, the following words, viz: "Entered according to act of Congress, in the year by A B, in the clerk's office of the district court of " (as the case may be.)

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That if any other person or persons, from and after the recording the title of any book or books, according to this act, shall within the term or terms herein limited, print, publish, or import, or cause to be printed, published, or imported, any copy of such book, or books, without the consent of the person legally entitled to the copy-right thereof, first had and obtained in writing, signed in presence of two or more credible witnesses, or shall, knowing the same to be so printed or imported, publish, sell, or expose to sale, or cause to be published, sold, or exposed to sale, any copy of such book without such consent in writing; then such offender shall forfeit every copy of such book to the person legally, at the time, entitled to the copy-right thereof; and shall also forfeit and pay fifty cents for every such sheet which may be found in

his possession, either printed or printing, published, imported, or exposed to sale, contrary to the intent of this act, the one moiety thereof to such legal owner of the copy-right as aforesaid, and the other to the use of the United States, to be recovered by action of debt in any court having competent jurisdiction thereof.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That, if any person or persons, after the recording the title of any print, cut, or engraving, map, chart, or musical composition, according to the provisions of this act, shall, within the term or terms limited by this act, engrave, etch, or work, sell, or copy, or cause to be engraved, etched, worked, or sold, or copied, either on the whole, or by varying, adding to, or diminishing the main design, with intent to evade the law; or shall print or import for sale, or cause to be printed or imported for sale, any such map, chart, musical composition, print, cut, or engraving, or any parts thereof, without the consent of the proprietor or proprietors of the copy-right thereof, first obtained in writing, signed in the presence of two credible witnesses; or, knowing the same to be so printed or imported without such consent, shall publish, sell, or expose to sale, or in any manner dispose of any such map, chart, musical composition, engraving, cut, or print, without such consent, as aforesaid; then such offender or offenders shall forfeit the plate or plates on which such map, chart, musical composition, engraving, cut, or print, shall be copied, and also, all and every sheet thereof so copied or printed, as aforesaid, to the proprietor or proprietors of the copy-right thereof; and shall further forfeit one dollar for every sheet of such map, chart, musical composition, print, cut, or engraving, which may be found in his or their possession, printed or published, or exposed to sale, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act; the one moiety thereof to the proprietor or proprietors, and the other moiety to the use of the United States, to be recovered in any court having competent jurisdiction thereof.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this

act shall be construed to extend to prohibit the importation or vending, printing, or publishing, of any map, chart, book, musical composition, print or engraving, written, composed, or made, by any person not being a citizen of the United States, nor resident within the jurisdiction thereof.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That any person or persons, who shall print or publish any manuscript whatever without the consent of the author or legal proprietor first obtained as aforesaid, (if such author or proprietor be a citizen of the United States, or resident therein,) shall be liable to suffer and pay to the author or proprietor, all damages occasioned by such injury, to be recovered by a special action on the case founded upon this act, in any court having cognisance thereof: and the several courts of the United States empowered to grant injunctions to prevent the violation of the rights of authors and inventors, are hereby empowered to grant injunctions, in like manner, according to the principles of equity, to restrain such publication of any manuscript as aforesaid.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That, if any person or persons shall be sued or prosecuted, for any matter, act, or thing done under, or by virtue of this act, he or they may plead the general issue, and give the special matter in evidence.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That, if any person or persons, from and after the passing of this act, shall print or publish any book, map, chart, musical composition, print, cut, or engraving, not having legally acquired the copy-right thereof, and shall insert or impress that the same hath been entered according to act of congress, or words purporting the same, every person so offending shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars; one moiety thereof to the person who shall sue for the same, and the other to the use of the United States, to be recovered by action of debt, in any court or courts of record having cognisance thereof.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That, in all re-

coveries under this act, either for damages, forfeitures, or penalties, full costs shall be allowed thereon, any thing in any former act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That no action or prosecution shall be maintained, in any case of forfeiture or penalty under this act, unless the same shall have been commenced within two years after the cause of action shall have arisen.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That the "Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned," passed May thirty-first, one thousand seven hundred and ninety, and the act supplementary thereto, passed April twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and two, shall be, and the same are hereby, repealed; saving, always, such rights as may have been obtained in conformity to their provisions.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That all and several of the provisions of this act, intended for the protection and security of copy-rights, and providing remedies, penalties, and forfeitures, in case of violation thereof, shall be held and construed to extend to the benefit of the legal proprietor or proprietors of each and every copy-right heretofore obtained, according to law, during the term thereof, in the same manner as if such copy-right had been entered and secured according to the directions of this act.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever a copy-right has been heretofore obtained by an author or authors, inventor, designer, or engraver, of any book, map, chart, print, cut, or engraving, or by a proprietor of the same: if such author or authors, or either of them, such inventor, designer, or engraver, be living at the passage of this act, then such author or authors, or the survivor of them, such inventor, engraver, or designer, shall continue to have the same exclusive right to his book, chart, map, print, cut, or engraving, with the benefit of each and all the provisions of this act, for the

security thereof, for such additional period of time as will, together with the time which shall have elapsed from the first entry of such copy-right, make up the term of twenty-eight years, with the same right to his widow, child, or children, to renew the copy-right, at the expiration thereof, as is above provided in relation to copy-rights originally secured under this act. And if such author or authors, inventor, designer, or engraver, shall not be living at the passage of this act, then, his or their heirs, executors and administrators, shall be entitled to the like exclusive enjoyment of said copy-right, with the benefit of each and all the provisions of this act for the security thereof, for the period of twenty-eight years from the first entry of said copy-right, with the like privilege of renewal to the widow, child, or children, of author or authors, designer, inventor, or engraver, as is provided in relation to copy-rights originally secured under this act: *Provided*, That this act shall not extend to any copy-right heretofore secured, the term of which has already expired.

Organization of the Post-office Department, under the late Act of Congress.—The duties of the Department are divided and distributed as follows, viz:—

Contract Office.—To this office are assigned the duties of arranging the connections of the mails on all the mail routes in the United States, adjusting the speed of the mails, fixing on the frequency of their trips, and the mode of conveyance, making out advertisements for mail service, receiving the bids, preparing them for the action of the Postmaster-general, preparing forms of contracts, sending them out, and seeing to their execution, ex-

amining and preparing for decisions all propositions for changes in the mail service, fixing on the location of distributing post-offices, directing the course of distribution, providing and sending out mail-bags, and mail-locks and keys, and performing all acts appertaining to post-roads, which are necessary to put the mails in motion, and regulate their conveyance, speed, and connection.

This office is under the superintendence of J. R. Hobbie, Esq., first assistant Postmaster-general, to whom all proposals for mail service, and all letters relating to the making or changing of contracts and schedules, to mail-bags, locks, and keys, and every thing else having reference to the duties of the office, should be directed.

Appointment Office.—To this office are assigned all questions which relate to the establishment and discontinuance of post-offices, changes of site and names, appointment and removal of postmasters, as also the giving of instructions to postmasters, furnishing them with blanks and the performance of all other acts necessary to prepare post-offices for the reception and proper management, and the distribution of the mails.

This office is under the superintendence of Robert Johnston, Esq., second assistant Postmaster-general, to whom all letters relative to the subjects mentioned above, and all complaints against postmasters should be directed.

Inspection Office.—To this office is assigned the duty of seeing that all postmasters at the beginning and end of routes, and such other as may be directed by the postmaster-general, keep and return

registers of the arrival and departure of the mails, according to law; of examining said registers, noting all delinquencies of contractors, and preparing them for the action of the postmaster-general, receiving and preparing for decision, all special complaints against contractors; and doing all other things which may be necessary to secure a faithful and exact performance of their contract service on the part of contractors.

Postmaster General.—In addition to the general superintendence of these offices, the postmaster-general reserves to himself the special superintendence of the business connected with mail depredations, the payment by postmasters of the balances due from them; the bank accounts of the department; of seeing that all postmasters render their quarterly accounts according to law, and the instructions of the department; the opening of dead letters, and the dispositions of the valuables found in them, and every other matter having relation to the administration of the department, not committed to his three assistants. All letters relative to losses in the mail, or mail depredations; all letters from postmasters enclosing certificates of deposite; all letters of banks having reference to their accounts, and all other letters in relation to any matters or things appertaining to the department which is not assigned by law to the Auditor, or by regulation to one of the assistants, should be addressed to the postmaster-general.

Auditor's Office.—The late law established the office of Auditor of the Treasury for the post-office department. To this office the law assigns

the duty of settling all accounts of the post-office department, whether of postmasters, contractors, or others. Charles K. Gardner, Esq. is the Auditor, and all accounts against, or with the post-office department, (other than postmasters' quarterly accounts; all letters in relation to accounts, all letters enclosing the receipts, all letters returning drafts on postmasters, and all other letters making claims, or explanatory of accounts, should be addressed to him.

Rates of Postage on Letters.

For any distance not exceeding 30 miles,		6 cts.
Over 30, and not exceeding 80	do.	10
Over 80, and not exceeding 150	do.	12½
Over 150, and not exceeding 400	do.	18¾
Over 400 miles, - - - - -		25

Newspaper Postage.

For each newspaper, carried not over 100 miles, - - - -	1
Over 100 miles, - - - - -	1½
Magazines or pamphlets published periodically, not exceeding 100 miles—per sheet	1½
Over 100 miles, - - - do.	2½
Pamphlets not published, not exceeding 100 miles, - - - do.	4
Over 100 miles, - - - do.	6

Departure of Mails Ordinary.

Eastern Mail,
Southern do. } at 9 o'clock, P. M.
Western do.

Arrival of Mails.

Eastern Mail arrives at		11 o'clock,	P. M.
Southern,	do.	5	do.
Western,	do.	7½	do. A. M.

Departure of Express Mails.

Eastern Mail departs,		2 o'clock,	P. M.
Southern,	do.	4	do.
Western,	do.	6½	do.

Officers, Clerks, and Messengers in the Post-office Department, April 1837.

Amos Kendall, postmaster-general, 6000 dolls.; Selah R. Hobbie, first assistant, do. 2500 dolls.; Robert Johnston, second do. 2500 dolls.; Daniel Coleman, third do. 2500 dolls.; John Marron, chief clerk, 2000 dolls.; Wm. H. Dundas, principal clerk, contract office, 1600 dolls; E. L. Childs, do. appointment office, 1600 dolls.; Joseph Perry, inspection office, 1600 dolls.; Henry A. Burr, Topographer, 1600 dolls.—*Clerks*, Thomas B. Addison, 1400 dolls.; William J. Cowan, 1400.; Armin Bolles, 1400 dolls.; F. L. Grammer, 1400 dolls.; A. N. Zezely, 1400 dolls.; Samuel Kendall, jr. 1400 dolls.; Thomas B. Reiley, 1400 dolls.; David Smith, 1400 dolls.; Frederic Baldwin, 1400 dolls.; Cranstoun Laurie, 1400 dolls.; Alexander Dimitry, 1400 dolls.; John Smith, 1400 dolls.; Robert A. Lacey, 1200 dolls.; A. Macrae, 1200 dolls.; John Barcroft, 1200 dolls.; N. Halter, 1200 dolls.; J., H. Wheat, 1200 dolls.; John Hunter, 1200 dolls.; Mathias Ross, 1200 dolls.; James Gooch, 1200 dolls.; James H. Marr, 1200 dolls.: George S. Wharton, 1200 dolls.; Jesse E. Dow, 1200 dolls.; N. C. Towle, 1200 dolls.; George A. Dohrer,

1200 dolls.; Josiah Dent, 1200 dolls.; R. K. Scott, 1200 dolls.; John Ferguson, 1200 dolls.; Jas. Caden, 1200 dolls.; Walter D. Addison, 1200 dolls.; Alexander Kyle, 1200 dolls.; Drake Hobbie, 1000 dolls.; Henry Johnson, 1000 dolls.; James Owner, jr., 1000 dolls.; G. M. Kendall, 1000 dolls.; Joseph T. Edelen 1000 dolls.; D.D.T. Leech, 1000 dolls.; C. A. Colt, 1000 dolls.; Tho's J. Williams, 1000 dolls.; Edward B. Sullivan, 1000 dolls.

Messenger.—Patrick Sweeny, 750 dolls., 20 per cent. additional.

Assistant Messengers—Joshua Piles, 350 dolls.; Nathaniel Herbert, 350 dolls.; Thomas Wallace, 350 dolls., 20 per cent. additional.

List of Auditor and his Clerks in the Auditor's Office of the Treasury, for the Post-office Department, May, 1837.—Charles K. Gardner, auditor, 3000 dolls.; Peter G. Washington, chief clerk, 2000 dolls.—John Suter, 1600 dolls.; William G. Elliott, 1600 dolls.; David Saunders, 1600 dolls.; and Richard Dement, principal clerks, 1600 dolls.—Nicholas Tastet, 1400 dolls.; Josiah F. Caldwell, 1400 dolls.; Thomas Arbuckle, 1400 dolls.; Samuel Fitshugh, 1400 dolls.; William C. Lipscomb, 1400 dolls.; Presley Simpson, 1400 dolls.; John G. Whitwell, 1400 dolls.; John F. Boone, 1400 dolls.; Thomas A. Scott, 1400 dolls.; J. A. M. Duncanson, 1400 dolls.; Albert G. Merriwether, 1400 dolls.; David Koones, 1200 dolls.; William J. Bronaugh, 1200 dolls.; James H. Doughty, 1200 dolls.; James Coolidge, 1200 dolls.; Lemuel I. Middleton, 1200 dolls.; William Ingle, 1200 dolls.; Joseph Reynolds, 1200 dolls.; Perrin

Washington, 1200 dolls.; John Evans, 1200 dolls.; Joseph Carter, 1200 dolls.; Robert S. Wharton, 1200 dolls.; John Thaw, 1200 dolls.; John P. Wheeler, 1200 dolls.; James Lawrenson, 1200 dolls.; Lansing Tooker, 1200 dolls.; Giles Dyer, 1200 dolls.; Samuel A. Houston, 1200 dolls.; George Dale, 1200 dolls.; Grafton D. Hanson, 1200 dolls.; Lewis Welsh, 1200 dolls.; Wm. S. Darrell, 1200 dolls.; James M. Hanson, 1200 dolls.; Fleet W. Smith, 1200 dolls.; John D. Seavy, 1000 dolls.; H. Dumas, 1000 dolls.; Joseph Quicksall, 1000 dolls.; Douglass Howard, 1000 dolls.; Samuel M'Pherson, 1000 dolls.; Isaac H. Robbins, 1000 dolls.; Ezer Ellis, 1000 dolls.; George Folts, 1000 dolls.; and J. H. Waugh, clerks, 1000 dolls.—W. W. Cox, messenger, 900 dolls.—Samuel Harkness, assistant messenger, 420 dolls.

Office of Indian Affairs.—The office of Indian affairs was created by the act of July 9, 1832. The Commissioner of Indian affairs is appointed by the President and Senate, and is under the direction of the Secretary of War; and agreeably to such regulations as the President may from time to time prescribe, has the direction and management of Indian affairs.—Elbert Herring, commissioner, 3000 dolls.; Daniel Kurtz, chief clerk, 1600 dolls.—William Ward, 1600 dolls.; D. A. A. Buck, 1600 dolls.; Hezekiah Miller, 1400 dolls.; Townsend Waugh, 1400 dolls.; J. P. Maury, 1400 dolls.; —— Goddard, 1400 dolls.; B. H. Waring, 1200 dolls.; Samuel J. Potts, 1000 dolls.; T. R. Cruttenden, 1000 dolls.; C. Mix, 1000 dolls.; L. H. Berryman, 1000 dolls.; ——

Brooks, clerks, 1000 dolls.—Charles Drane, messenger, 700 dolls.; William Wilson, assistant do., 500 dolls.

Purchasing Department.—The Commissary-general of this department purchases, on the orders and estimates of the War Department, all clothing, tents, beds, and all other articles required for the service of the army of the United States, excepting only such as are ordered to be purchased by the Ordnance Quartermaster's Subsistence and Medical Departments.—C. Irvine, commissary-general of purchases, 3000 dolls.; Timothy Banger, chief clerk, 1550 dolls.; William C. Irvine, clerk, 1000 dolls.; George Canning, messenger, 700 dolls.; Edward S. Fayssoax, Philadelphia, captain of infantry; William Banger, clerk, 900 dolls.; Francis Brown, inspector of cloth, 800 dolls.; John Githin, gives out clothing, &c., 800 dolls.; Matthew Grier, jr., inspector of bootees, &c., 720 dolls.

Clothing Bureau.—J. Garland, brevet major of 3d infantry; William J. Smith, clerk, 950 dolls.

Head Quarters of the Army.—The army of the United States is placed under the command of the major-general, who is usually styled the general-in-chief.—Major-general A. Macomb, general-in-chief; Lieutenant John N. Macomb, A. D. C., 4th artillery; Lieutenant Alexander S. Macomb, A. D. C., 2d dragoons.—S. Calvert Ford, clerk, 1000 dolls.; Joseph Williamson, messenger, 600 dolls.

Special Agents, superintending emigration.—Benjamin F. Curry, agent for the Cherokee, east,

2000 dolls.; Wiley Thomson, do. Seminole agency, 2000 dolls.; Abel C. Pepper, do. Lansport, Ind., 2000 dolls.; Thomas J. V. Owen, do. Chicago, Ill., 2000 dolls.; John B. Hogan, do. Creek Nation, 2000 dolls.; Joel Yancey, assistant agent for the Seminole agency, 4 dolls. per day; A. L. Danes, do. fort Leavenworth, 750 dolls.; William Alley, do. fort Leavenworth, 600 dolls.; George Fletcher, do. Quapaw, 720 dolls.; P. M'Kinley, clerk for the Creek agency, 600 dolls.; G. H. Currey, do. Cherokee, 3 dolls. per day; William M. Davis, enrolling agent for the Cherokee agency, 4 dolls. per day.

Solicitor's Office.—The office of the Solicitor of the Treasury was created by the act of 29th May, 1830. He superintends all the civil suits commenced in the name of the United States, in all the courts, until they are carried up to the supreme court of the United States, when they come under the superintendence of the attorney-general. He instructs the district attorneys, marshals, and clerks in all matters and proceedings appertaining to those suits, and receives from them, after each term of court, reports of their situation and progress. He receives from collectors reports of custom house bonds put in suit, and of information, &c., directed by them.

This officer also has charge of all lands and other property which have been, or shall be, assigned to the United States in payment of debts, and all trusts created for the use of the United States, in payment of debts due them, and has power to sell and dispose of lands assigned or set

off to the United States in payment of debts, &c.—Virgil Maxcy, solicitor, 3500 dolls; Nicholas Harpur, chief clerk, 1150 dolls.; Benjamin F. Pleasants, 1150 dolls.; Basil Waring, 1150 dolls.; Joseph H. Waring, 500 dolls.

CANALS.

Washington City Canal.—In the year 1809, a company was incorporated to cut a canal through the city, to extend from the deep navigation of the Eastern Branch river to the Potomac river, taking chiefly the course of the Tiber, as laid down on the plan of the city. In the hands of that company no benefit was derived from the very inefficient manner in which the work was performed. In the year 1831, the corporation were induced to purchase the right and interest of the canal company with a view of the introduction of the business of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal into the city, and extending the canal navigation through the city to the navigation of the Eastern Branch river. The work is now completed, and is connected with the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal by a lock at Seventeenth street, west, where a spacious basin has been formed to receive the boats descending with the various products of the west, and which is connected by Goose Egg Island in the centre, the exuberance of nature presents an object strikingly interesting. The canal and basin are walled with stone throughout the whole course, its width varies; but from the Potomac to the Centre market-house, it is one hundred and fifty feet, in other sections its width varies from forty-five to eighty feet. Substantial bridges are erected over it, of such intersections of streets where they are required, at the elevation of sixteen feet from high water, to give the facilities of steamboat navigation. This work has cost the sum of two hundred and twenty-five thousand

and Ohio Canal Company, by Mr. Washingto
dent, on Monday, the 12th inst. We have on
the chief points of interest.

The President states, that notwithstanding
competition for labour, the works have been
with great vigour.

The entire length of the line from the basin
town to Cumberland, is one hundred and
miles. This line is divided into three section

1st. From Georgetown to dam No. 5, seven
Williamsport, one hundred and seven mile
navigable.

2d. From dam No. 5 to dam No. 6, at the
capon, twenty-seven miles, being the line
contract and in progress.

3d. From dam No. 6 to Cumberland, fifty
cluding the tunnel, deep cut at Old Town,
works under contract.

The directors have examined the entire ro
canal, and various improvements made to
safety and perpetuity of the work done. The
ments are acquiring, by time, greater solidity
president thinks they warrant the belief, that
interruptions will take place, in consequence o

Goose creek in Loudon county, Virginia, are nearly emptied and will soon be in operation. This secures a subscription of the state of Virginia, of $250,000 to the stock of the company and will draw into the canal the wealth of the great Loudon county.

Good post and rail fences have been placed upon the river side of the tow-path wherever the canal and railroad come into juxtaposition, the Railroad Company paying the expense.

It is proposed to erect a dam at the mouth of the Shenandoah at Harper's Ferry across the Potomac, in order to feed the canal with the combined waters of the two rivers. The Government is invited to participate in this work, as it would tend very much to improve their works at that place.

The freshets have not injured the works, and have established perfect confidence in the strength of the various works upon the canal.

The portion of the canal under contract, lies between dam No. 5 and Cacapon. The masonry of lock No. 45, half a mile above the dam, is completed, and for this short distance it is proposed to make a tow-path along the pool, which will be less expensive than a canal to be constructed in water more than twenty feet deep, and passing around projecting cliffs of rock. The two other sections immediately above the lock will be finished in a few days. Above this point, great difficulties exist. Immense cliffs rise to several hundred feet in height, and impede the progress of the canal. The water is twenty-two feet deep at their base. This has been partially filled up in order to make a tow-path.

The Board complain of the heavy damages they have been obliged to pay for land, through which the canal was located.

The Board is opposed to the construction of temporary means of navigation, notwithstanding the great desideratum of getting to the coal mines, and is determined to do no work except upon a durable basis.

The great tunnel will soon be in an active state of progression.

An agent has been sent to England to procure miners whose arrival is daily expected. Bricks are now making to arch this work, and a patent machine is used to temper and mould them.

In speaking of the coal, the report says,—"John P. M'Brien, proprietor of the Antictum iron works, says, "One bushel of Cumberland (Alleghany) coal, is worth two of Richmond, or any other we have used." At Harper's Ferry it is considered, even in its natural state, equal to charcoal for the manufacture of the finest cutlery.

Dr. Jackson, of Boston, states that the capacity of the Alleghany coal to generate steam, is thirty-two per cent. greater than the Liverpool coal.

"The time," says the report, "cannot be very remote when coal will be universally used, from the mountains to the Atlantic.

Large bodies of anthracite coal have been discovered on Sleepy creek, in Virginia, at a few miles distance from its confluence with the Potomac, and one hundred and twenty miles above Georgetown.

At the last session of Congress, an act was obtained, confirmatory of previous acts of the legislature of Maryland and Virginia, by which the water power of the canal within the District of Columbia, could be applied to any purposes of manufacture.

The report thinks that the time is near at hand when the district will be actively engaged in the various branches of manufactures.

The lettings of the residue of the work, will be concluded before August next.

Implicit reliance is placed on the high credit of Maryland, and no fears are entertained on the score of difficulties in borrowing the money granted by the Legislature to the canal, and to obtain which, commissioners have sailed for England.

All the energies of the company are to be directed to a faithful discharge of its high duties, and all efforts made to have the canal completed at as early a date as possible.

Appendix to the Report.—Statement of money and credits in the hands of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, on the 1st day of June, 1837.

Cash in bank, per Treasurer's statement, - -	$348,265 48	
Deduct requisition, No. 7460, not yet paid, - - -	4 50	
		$348,269 98
Stocks of the corporation of Washington, - -	$198,861 53	
Stock of the corporation of Georgetown, - -	43,750 00	
		242,611 53
Due by stockholders, -	$167,646 62	
Off for doubtful debts,	100,000 00	
		267,646 62
		$858,528 13

The total amount of money paid on account of that portion of the canal, above dam No. 5, is $805,528.

Amount of tolls collected on the canal for the year preceding the 1st of June, 1837, is $24,177 54.

JOHN P. INGLE,
Clerk of the Chesapeake and Ohio Company.

Office of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company.
Washington, June 1, 1837.

General Abstract of the receipts and expenditures for the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, to the 1st of June, 1837, and of the receipts

and disbursements in the year ending on the 31st of May, 1837.

	Receipts in the years ending 31st May, 1837.	Aggregate receipts.
To capital stock, -	$ 3,134 57	$3,816,528 38
State of Maryland,	750,000 00	2,000,000 00
Potomac Company,		
General account, - - - -		418 52
Unclaimed dividends, - - -		366 30
Tolls account, - - - - -		26,017 20
Tolls, - - -	21,257 35	150,076 80
Acquisition of lands, -	80 00	1,109 91
Engineer department, - - - -		2,500 20
Construction of the canal, - - -		6,657 24
Law expenses, - -	58 40	1,396 73
Interest, - - -	8,474 72	28,328 90
Profit and loss, - - - - -		4,069 71
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, - -	2,723 00	268,733 02
	$727,728 04	$6,306,792 91

	Disbursements in the year ending May 31st, 1837.	Aggregate expenditure.
By corporation of Washington, - - - - -		$175,000 00
Do. Georgetown, - - - -		43,750 00
Potomac Company, - - - -		
General account, - - - -		373 65
Unclaimed dividends, - - -		5 55
Tolls account,	$ 7,897 12	11,515 05
Tolls account, -	60 00	1,222 38
Acquisition of lands,	52,954 66	310,107 19

Engineer department,	36,188 90	183,670 23
Construction of the canal, - -	556,220 67	4,924,757 79
Law expenses, -	477 50	21,384 14
Interest, - -	97,614 40	148,519 93
Contingent expenses,	12,700 00	34,670 21
Pay of officers, -	7,885 00	6[illegible]7 52
Pay of lock-keepers,	3,657 96	22,[illegible]8 80
Printing, - -	639 65	8,017 61
Postages, - -	52 77	794 91
Stationery, -	293 58	2,525 49
Western section, - - - -		4,037 08
	$776,642 21	$5,958,527 43

By balances to the credit of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, in Bank U. S., Washington, -	$7,458 09	
Bank of Washington, do. - -	27,220 46	
Patriotic Bank, do.	122,444 22	
Bank of the Metropolis, do. - - -	14,134 67	
Farmers and Mechanics Bank, Georgetown,	109,561 60	
Union Bank, do.	24,529 99	
Bank of Potomac, Alexandria, - -	35,674 57	
Cumberland Bank of Alleghany, -	1,218 13	
Washington Co. Bank Williamsport,	6,016 98	
Bank of the Valley, Charlestown,	[illegible] 09	
	$348,270 80	

Deduct overdrawn in Leesburg, - -	5 33	
		348,265 48
		$6,306,792 91

Treasurer's Office, Ches. and Ohio Canal Company,
Washington, June 1, 1837.
E. E. ROBERT BARNARD, Treas.

On Monday, the 12th inst., at ten o'clock, A. M., the Board of Aldermen and Common Council, convened in their respective chambers, in the City Hall.

The Boards were organized by the election of Charles Goldsborough, Esq., President, and William Brent, Esq., Vice-president, and Erasmus Middleton, Secretary of the Board of Aldermen, and James Carbery, Esq., President, and Richard Barry, Secretary of the Board of Common Council.

The oath was administered to the members, and the Board then adjourned over to the fourth Monday of June.

NAVY YARD.

The Navy-yard of the city of Washington was organized and established under an act of Congress, approved 27th March, 1804, during the administration of Thomas Jefferson, with whom it was a favourite object of patronage. It contains within its limits about twenty-eight acres, and is enclosed on three sides by a high and strong brick wall; the other side fronts on the Eastern branch, or Anacostia river. Its entrance is by an arched gateway on the north, designed by the late Benjamin H. Latrobe. Inside of the yard are contained all the necessary buildings, machinery, and other apparatus for constructing vessels of every description, erected agreeably

to the most approved principles and modern improvements, with suitable buildings for accommodating the officers. It includes an armory, a rigging and sail-loft, a laboratory for preparing ordnance stores, an iron foundry, a brass and composition foundry, a chain-cable and camboose-shop, an anchor-shop, smithery and plumber-shop, a blockmaker-shop, a saw-mill, and a steam-engine of fourteen-horse power, to drive the various machinery, two timber-sheds, on arched columns, a joiner-shop and mould-loft, two ship-houses, with ways, &c., for building and launching vessels of any size. There is also in the yard a fresh-water dock for seasoning timber, &c. There were built at this yard the ships of war Wasp and Argus, the brig Viper, the frigate Essex, the Columbus, of seventy-four guns; the frigates Potomac and Brandywine, each of forty-four guns; the schooners Shark and Grampus, the sloop of war St. Louis, of twenty-four guns, and the frigate Columbia, of forty-four guns.

The Navy-yard of this place can, in the great extent and completeness of its arrangements, vie with any establishment of the kind in the United States for the construction and repair of vessels, for its anchors, chain-cables, cambooses, water-tanks, blocks, &c. In many respects, it surpasses almost every other yard in the Union. Why, then, is this yard suffered to fall into decay for want of national encouragement, and suffer so many honest, ingenious, and industrious mechanics to be reduced to beggary and want because the Government has failed to fulfil the just expectations of those who have vested their little all in houses and lots to meet the wants of those employed on the public works?

There is no place in the Union better suited for a Naval School than the Navy-yard located in this city; a school of the utmost importance to the country; and a Naval Hospital, where the brave, generous, but thoughtless tar may find a home and shelter in the winter of age.

It is very probable that it will not be long ere the

whole system of naval warfare will be changed. The ingenious Mr. R. L. Stevens, of Hoboken, has invented a shot which is hollow, and is filled with some kind of fulminating powder, which is ignited by the compression of air when it strikes the sides of a vessel, and, on its explosion, as has been proved by experiment, will tear all to atoms! This system, when perfected, will supersede the use of first rate men-of-war; for two shots from a sloop of war would as easily destroy a one-hundred-gun-ship as a gun-boat. Sloops of war would, therefore, be the class of vessels most required; and our waters are sufficiently deep for this purpose.

Let the Government beware how it suffers such an establishment as the Navy-yard to fall into decay; for it may be wanted when it is not to be found. W. E.

Washington Library Company.—This Company was chartered by congress, April, 1814. It contains at present, about five thousand volumes. It is situated on Eleventh street, immediately opposite Carusi's Assembly-rooms, and is open every afternoon, from 3 o'clock until 6 o'clock, P. M.

Officers for the year 1837.—Peter Force, president.—Philip F. Fendall, Jonathan Seaver, John W. Maury, John Sessford, George Sweeny, and William Hewitt, directors.—D. J. Bishop, librarian.

Adjutant-general's Office.—The adjutant-general of the army, is charged with the the registry of all commissioned officers, and with the distribution of their commissions, with the record of all appointments in the army, promotions, resignations, deaths, &c. All orders which emanate from the

general head-quarters of the army, and all regulations and general orders from the war office, are communicated to the troops by the adjutant general.—In the office of the adjutant-general, all appointments, and commissions of the officers of the militia of the District of Columbia, are registered and distributed.

Officers and Salaries.—Col. R. Jones, adjutant-general; Lieut. Lorenzo Thomas, 4th infantry; Lieut. E. Schriver, 2d. artillery.—Brooke Williams, 1200 dolls.; John H. Hepburn, 1150 dolls.; James L. Addison, 1000 dolls.; Charles J. Litle, 1000 dolls.; John G. Law, 1000 dolls.; James H. Lowry, 1000 dolls.; and John A. Gould, clerks, 800 dolls.

The Alexandria Boarding School.—This institution, was established in the autumn of 1824. For several years past, the number of students has been over one hundred, between seventy and eighty of whom are from a distance, and board in the Institution. The Buildings are on the west side of Washington street, midway between Cameron and Queen Streets.

Intercourse with Foreign Nations.—List of the Representatives of the United States, near Foreign Governments:—

England.—Andrew Stevenson, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, London; Theodore S. Fay, Secretary of Legation, do.

Russia.—George M. Dallas, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, St. Petersburg; William W. Chew, Secretary of Legation, do.

France.—Lewis Cass, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Paris; Charles E. Anderson, Secretary of Legation, do.

Spain.—John H. Eaton, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary Madrid; Arthur Middleton, jr., Secretary of Legation, do.

Portugal.—Edw'd Kavanaugh, Chargé d'Affairs, Lisbon.

Belgium.—Virgil Maxcy, Chargé d'Affairs, Brussels.

Holland.—Auguste Davezac, Chargé d'Affairs, Hague.

Denmark.—Jonathan F. Woodside, Chargé d'Affairs, Copenhagen.

Sweden and Norway.—Christopher Hughes, Chargé d'Affairs, Stockholm.

Prussia.—Henry Wheaton, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Berlin; C. A. Ingersoll, Secretary of Legation, do.

Turkish Dominions.—David Porter, Chargé d'Affairs, Constantinople; John P. Brown, Drogoman, do.

Texas.—Alcée Labranche, Chargé d'Affairs, Colombia.

Mexican Republic.—Powhatan Ellis, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Mexico; —— Ellis, Secretary of Legation, do.

Central America.—Charles G. De Witt, Chargé d'Affairs, Guatemala.

New Granada.—Robert B. M'Afee, Chargé d'Affairs, Bogota.

Venezula.—John G. Williamson, Chargé d'Affairs, Caraccas.

Brazil.—William Hunter, Chargé d'Affairs, Rio de Janeiro.

Chili.—Richard Pollard, Chargé d'Affairs, St. Jago.

Peru.—James B. Thornton, Chargé d'Affairs, Lima.

List of Representatives of Foreign Governments, resident in the United States:—

England.—Henry S. Fox, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, in the late Capt. Kuhn's house.

France.—Edward Pontois, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary; M. Alphonse Pageot, Secretary of Legation, at Mrs. Latimer's.

Russia.—M. George Krehmer, Chargé d'Affairs, at Vivari's.

Netherlands.—Chevalier Adr. Martini, Chargé d'Affairs, Seven Buildings.

Spain.—Don A. Calderon de la Barca, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary; Don Miguel Tacon, Secretary of Legation.

Portugal.—Senhor Joaquim César, de Figaniere e Morao, Chargé d'Affairs, New York.

Belgium.—Baron Desiré Behr, Minister Resident, near Georgetown.

Sweden.—Chevalier S. Lorick, Chargé d'Affairs, at Philadelphia.

Denmark.—Steen Bille, Chargé d'Affairs, ——.

Prussia.—Baron de Roenne, Minister Resident, at Mr. Lindley's.

Mexico.—Senor Don J. M. de Castillo y Lanzas, Chargé d'Affairs, at Philadelphia.

New Granada.—Senor Don Domingo Acasta, Chargé d'Affairs, New York.

Brazil.—M. Cavalcanti d'Albuquerque, Chargé d'Affairs; M. Rocha, Attache, ——.

PENITENTIARY.

An Estimate of the amount required for the support of the Penitentiary for the District of Columbia, for one year, from the 31st of December, 1836, viz:—

For outstanding claims, not yet presented for settlement, - - - - - -	$2,200	00
For pay of officers and agents; for repairs to buildings; for purchase of raw materials; for rations, clothing, beds, and bedding of prisoners; for purchase of fuel; for purchase of hospital stores and medicines; for purchase of books and stationery; for purchase of horse feed; for allowance to discharged convicts; and for other contingent expenses, - - -	16,950	00
	19,150	00
Deduct amount on hand, and unexpended, on the 31st of December, 1836, - -	6,644	61
To be appropriated, - - - - - -	$12,505	39

Attest:

THOMAS CARBERY,
Member of and Sec'y to the Board of Inspectors.

January 16, 1837.

Penitentiary, Washington, D. C.
December 31, 1836.

Gentlemen of the Board of Inspectors of D. C. Penitentiary:—

The Warden, in pursuance of established usage, submits to your consideration a brief review of the affairs of this prison for the year ending this day. At the opening of the year, the number of prisoners in confinement, as stated in my last annual report was - - - 64
Commitments for the year, including six recommitments, number - - - - - - - 29

Total, - - 93

Reductions have been as follows:

By expiration of time, - - -	18	
By pardon of the President, - -	1	
By escape, - - - - -	1	
	—	20

Remaining to conduct the primary operations of the year at hand, - - - - - - 73

And of that number, thirty-one are whites, all males; and forty-two blacks, seven of whom are females. The following table will show the apportionment of labour, which is made without distinction of colour.

At shoemaking, - - -	46
coopering, - - -	4
carpentry, - - -	3
tailoring, - - -	2
making sackings, - -	3
baking, - - -	2
cooking, - - -	2
labouring work, - -	4
	66

The females, seven in number, will find full employment in making, mending, and washing for the male department.

The general conduct of the prisoners has been marked by a courtesy and respect towards their officers; and an attention, and even alacrity, in the discharge of their respective duties, that reflects *well* upon the discipline of the prison.

Great pleasure is afforded me in being able to inform the Board that the remarkable good health usual to this prison has had but few and slight interruptions the past year. No death has occurred; and, in all cases where medical treatment was called for, the attending physician has been zealous and prompt in the discharge of his duty.

Religious and moral instruction, by preaching and the Sabbath school, is continued to the prisoners once or more every week. My confidence in the usefulness of this department, I am proud to say, is *not only undiminished*, but is likely "to grow with its growth, and strengthen with its strength." Its exercises have been attended with the happiest consequences, both by the instruction of the school, and the revelation of evangelical truth. There are about twenty, whose rapid advances in the spelling-book have been truly surprising; and two, that have given hopeful assurances of an interest in the divine Saviour; and these facts, important as they are, do not *alone* demonstrate the usefulness of this branch of our system. It sheds a benignant influence upon the very order of the prison; diverting the minds of its inmates from schemes of danger, or a repining under their misfortunes, to nobler and more profitable thoughts; and, not *unfrequently*, bringing them to the sober resolution "to cease to do evil, and learn to do well." It has been a subject of remark, by different ministers officiating here, that they never addressed a more attentive audience any where.

The receipts and disbursements of money on account of the prison have been regularly laid before you.

Now, in conclusion, gentlemen, I would tender you my sincere thanks for the very prompt and efficient support you have given my humble endeavours to promote the interest, and maintain the government, of this institution.

Very respectfully submitted by
Your obedient servant,
ISAAC CLARK, *Warden.*

Dr. *Penitentiary for the District of Columbia, in Account Current with the United States, to 31st of Dec.* 1836. **Cr.**

To amount appropriated by act of July 1, 1836, viz:—For deficiencies of 1835, -	$ 8,084 73	By amount returned to warden, overpaid by him, as stated and accounted for in last report, to 31st December, 1835,	$ 3,084 73
For support of Penitentiary for 1836, - -	14,000 00	By amount paid to officers and agents in 1836, - -	6,352 91
To cash received for articles manufactured and sold at the Penitentiary in year 1836, -	3,543 37	By amount paid for rations, clothing, beds, and bedding, in part of 1835, and in all the year 1836. - - - -	3,738 41
		By amount expended in purchase of fuel, in part of 1835, and in all the year 1836, including blacksmith's shop, -	671 21
		By amount expended for hospital stores and medicines, in part of 1835, and in all the year 1836, - - - -	214 45
		By amount expended for books and stationery, in part of 1835, and in all the year 1836, - - - - - -	87 65
		By amount expended for raw materials, to be worked up in part of 1835, and in all the year 1836, - - - -	996 97
		By amount expended in alterations and repairs of buildings, including ice-house, in part of 1835 and in all the year 1836	1,434 61
		By amount paid for support of horse, and repairs to carry-all, in part of 1835, and in all the year 1836, - -	153 98
		By amount paid to discharged convicts in 1836. - -	32 00
		By amount paid, as interest, on money borrowed for support of the penitentiary in the year 1836, - - - -	208 91
		By amount paid for advertising and postage in 1836, -	7 66
	$ 25,628 18		18,983 49
		By amount on hand and unexpended on 31st of Dec. 1836,	6,644 61
			$25,628 10
To cash in hands of Warden, and unexpended on the 31st of December, 1836, - -	559 88		
To balance of appropriation in Treasury, and undrawn on the 31st of December, 1836,	6,084 73		
	$ 6,644 61		

January 16, 1837, *Attest:* THOS. CARBERY, *Secretary to the Board of Inspectors.*

BOTANY

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

To render our work as scientific as its compass will admit of, we have prevailed upon a member of the Washington Botanical Society to give us a brief sketch of the botany of the District. He has politely furnished the following, arranged after the Linnean classification. We regret, however, that room cannot be found in this small volume to comprise the objects to which he alludes, in the following letter accompanying the sketch.

Washington, October 12th, 1822.

Mr. Elliot,—I herewith send you, agreeable to promise, a list of the plants growing within the District, which have as yet been noticed. It was my intention to give you with each genus, the time and duration of flowering from 1817 to 1822, inclusive, together with the localities, soil, exposure, &c., and to have added the natural orders of Linnæus, as well as the more fashionable one of Jussieu; and, also, to have added some remarks on a few of the species enumerated, that have been doubted as growing immediately within this district: but from the space allowed, I shall wait a more favourable opportunity.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. BREREton.

FLORULA COLUMBIANA.

CLASS I.—Monandria.

ORDER I.—*Monogynia.*

1. ***Hippuris* vulgaris**—Mare's tail

ORDER II.—*Digynia.*

2. Callitriche aquatica. Water star wort

CLASS II.—Diandria.

ORDER I.—*Monogynia.*

3. Chionanthus virginica. Fringe tree
4. Veronica scutellata Ph. Speedwell
   " serpillifolia
   " peregrina
   " officinalis
   " arvensis
5. Leptandria virginica. Nutt
6. Gratiola virginica
7. Justicia pedunculosa
8. Utricularia bipartita. Bladder wort
   " vulgaris
9. Lycopus europœus. Water hore-hound
   " virginicus
10. Monarda punctata. Gravel wort
11. Salvia lyrata. Sage
   " claytoni
12. Collinsonia canadensis. Horse-weed
13. Circea canadensis. Enchanter's night shade
14. Cunila mariana. Penny royal

ORDER II.—*Digynia.*

15. Anthoxanthum adoratum. Sweet scented grass.

CLASS III.—Triandria.

ORDER I.—*Monogynia.*

16. Iris virginica. Blue flag
   " gracilis, Big
17. Commelina augustifolia. Day flower
   " virginica
18. Ixia cœlestina ?
19. Cyperus strigosus. Nutgrass
   " flavescens
20. Sisyrinchium mucronatum. Blue eyed grass
   " anceps

21. Eriophorum virginicum. Cotton grass
22. Dulichium spathaceum
23. Mariscus cylindricus
" echinatus
24. Tricophorum cyperinum. Brown cotton grass
25. Xyris caroliniana. Yellow flowering rush
26. Fedia radiata

ORDER II.—*Digynia.*

27. Dactylis glomerata. Orchard grass

CLASS IV.—Tetandria.

ORDER I.—*Monogynia.*

28. Houstonia cærulea. Venus's pride
" lanceolata
" longifolia
29. Plantago major. Plantane
" lanceolata
30. Cephalanthus occidentalis. Button wood
31. Ludwigia alternifolia
" hirsuta
32. Pothos fœtida. Scunk cabbage
33. Dipsacus sylvestris. Teazel
34. Cornus florida. Dogwood.
35. Spermacoce diodina. Button weed
36. Sanguisorba canadensis. Wild Burnet
37. Mitchella repens. Partridge berry
38. Ptelea trifoliata
" monophylla

ORDER II.—*Digynia.*

39. Cuscuta Americana. Dodder

ORDER III.—*Trigynia.*

40. Tillæa cymosa

CLASS V.—Pentandria

ORDER I.—*Monogynia.*

41. Claytonia virginica

42. Viola primulifolia. Violet, or heart's ease
" blanda
" pedata
" sagittata
" cucullata
" striata
" palmata
" lanceolata
" villosa
" arvensis
43. Azalea viscosa. Wild honey-suckle
" nudiflora
44. Dodecatheon meadia. American cowslip
45. Onosmodium molle
46. Cynoglossum officinale. Hound's tongue
" sylvaticum
" amplexicaule
47. Vitis Labrusca. Fox grape
48. Lobelia Kalmii
" pallida
" puberula
" cardinalis. Cardinal plant
" syphilitica. American mercury
" inflata. Indian tobacco
49. Lysimachia quadrifolia. Loosestrife
" ciliata
" quadriflora
" racemosa
" hybrida
50 Phlox pyramidalis
" paniculata
" maculata
" suaveolens
" pilosa
Phlox subulata
" divaricata
51. Calystegia sepium. Bind weed
52. Physalis pubescens. Ground cherries
53. Echium vulgare. Viper's bugloss

54. Datura stramonium. Jamestown weed
55. Verbascum thapsus. Mullien
" nigrum
" blataria
56. Convolvulus panduratus. Wild sweet potatoe
57. Ceanothus americanus. New Jersey tea
58. Evonymus americanus. Burning bush
59. Solanum nigrum. Nightshade
" virginianum
" dulcámara
60. Anagallis arvensis. Red chick-weed
61. Impatiens maculata. Touch-me-not
62. Campanula amplexicaulis. Bell-wort
63. Sabbatia angularis. Centaury
64. Hydrophyllum virginicum. Water leaf
65. Myosotis scorpioides. Scorpion grass
66. Comandra unbellata

ORDER II.—*Dygynia.*

67. Asclepias variegata. Swallaw wort and silk weed
" tomentosa
" purpurascens
" verticillata
" tuberosa. Pleurisy root
68. Apocynum androsæmifolium. Dog's bane
69. Eryngium virginianum. Sea holly
70. Salsola kali. Salt wort
71. Panax trifolium
72. Gentiana saponaria. Soap wort gentian
73 Gonolobus caroliniensis
74. Sanicula marylandica. Sanicle
75. Heuchera americana. Alum root
76. Hydrocotyle americana. Naval wort
77. Smyrnium cordatum. Alexander's

ORDER III.—*Trigynia.*

78. Sambuces canadunsis. Elder
79. Rhus glabrum. Shumach
" copallinum
" vernix
" toxicodendron

80. Sarothra gentianoices. Ground pine
282. Virburnum prunifolium. Black-haw

ORDER V.—*Pentagynia.*

81. Drosera rotundifolia. Sun dew
82. Aralia hispida

CLASS VI.—Hexandria.

ORDER I.—*Monogynia.*

83. Erythronium americanum. Dog's tooth violet
84. Uvularia sessilifolia.
" perfoliata
85. Orontium aquaticum. Golden club
86. Hypoxis erecta. Star of Bethlehem
87. Tradescantia virginica. Spider wort,
89. Convallaria multiflora. Solomon's seal
" biflora
" racemosa
90. Polygonatum latifolium
91. Acorus calamus. Calamas
92. Pontederia cordata Pickerell root
93. Juncus effusus. Rush
" campestris
94. Lilium superbum. Superb lily
95. Smilacina canadensis
96. Aletris farinosa

ORDER III.—*Trigynia.*

97. Rumex acetossella. Sheep sorrel
98. Medeola virginica. Cucumber root
99 Veratrum viride. Hellebore
" angustifolium.
100. Helonias dioica
101. Melanthium virginicum. Black flower
" hybridum

ORDER IV.—*Tetragynia.*

102. Saururas cernuus. Lizard's tail

ORDER VI.—*Polygynia.*

103. Alisma plantago. Water plantane

CLASS VIII.—Octandria.

ORDER I.—*Monogynia.*

104. Œnothera fruticosa. Free primrose
" biennis
" hybrida.
" parviflora
105. Rhexia virginica
106. Acer rubrum. Red maple
107. Epilobium tetragonum

ORDER III.—*Trigynia.*

108. Polygonum sagittatum. Knot grass
" persicaria
" hydropiper

CLASS IX.—Enneandria.

ORDER I.—*Monogynia.*

109. Laurus benzion. Spice wood
" sassafras. Sassafras tree

CLASS X.—Decandria.

ORDER I.—*Monogynia.*

110. Epigæa repens. Ground laurel
111. Cercis canadensis. Judas tree, or red bud
112. Kalmia latifolia. Laurel
" glauca
113. Arbutus uva-ursi. Bear's whortleberry
114. Podalyria tinctoria. Wild Indigo
" cœrulea
" alba
115. Andromeda mariana
" paniculata
" racemosa
Andromeda polifolia
" calyculata
116. Vaccinium stamineum
117. Pyrola rotundifolia. Watet green
118. Chimaphila maculata, } Water green
" umbellata, }

119. Monotropa uniflora. Beech drops
" hypopithys
120. Cassia marilandica, Senna
" chamæchrista. Partridge pea
" nictitans
121. Rhododendron maximum. Mountain laurel
122. Gaultheria procumbens

ORDER II.—*Digynia.*

123. Saxafraga virginiensis. Saxafrage
124. Mitella diphylla
125. Hydrangea nivea
126. Saponaria officinalis. Soap wort

ORDER III.—*Trigynia.*

127. Stellaria pubera. Star wort
" media
128. Arenaria rubra. Sand wort
" seryhyllifolia
129. Cucubalus stellatus. Campion
" behen
130. Silene pennsylvanica. Wild pink
" antirrhina

ORDER V.—*Pentagynia.*

131. Oxalis violacea. Wood sorrel
" stricta
132. Cerastium vulgatum. Mouse-eared chick-weed
" semidecandrum
133. Agrostemma githago. Cockle
134. Penthorum sedoides
135. Spergula arvensis. Spurry
136. Sedum pulchellum. Stone crop

ORDER VI.—*Decagynia.*

137. Phytolacca decandra. Poke

CLASS XI.—Dodecandria.

ORDER I.—*Monogynia.*

138. Cuphea viscosissima

139. Asarum canadense
" virginicum
140. Portulacca oleracea. Purslane

ORDER III.—*Trigynia.*

141. Euphorbia corollata. Spurge
" ipecacuanha
" maculata

CLASS XII.—Icosandria.

ORDER I.—*Monogynia.*

142. Philadelphus inodorus

ORDER II.—*Di-penlagynia.*

143. Spiræa trifoliata Ph. Indian physic
" salicifolia. Meadow sweet
" opulifolia. Nine bark
144. Sorbus americana. Mountain ash
145. Mespilus arbutifolia

ORDER III.—*Pologynia.*

146. Potentilla canadensis. Cinquefoil
" simplex
" norwegica
147. Fragaria virginiana. Strawberry
148. Rubus trivialis. Dewberry
" villosus. Blackberry
149. Rosa rubiginosa. Sweetbrier
" pendulina
" parviflora
150. Calycanthus glaucus

CLASS XIII.—Polyandria.

ORDER I.—*Monogynia.*

151. Sanguinaria canadensis. Puccoon
152. Nymphæa odorata
153. Nuphar advena
154. Podophyllum peltatum. May-apple
155. Ascyrum crux-andreae. St. Peter's wort
156. Actæa americana

157. Sarracenia parpurea. Side-saddle flower
158. Helianthemum ramuliflorum
159. Tilia americana. Linden tree

ORDER II.—*Di-pentagynia.*

160. Hypericum perforatum. St. John's wort
" canadense
" glaucum?
" prolificum
161. Cimicifuga serpentaria Ph.
162. Aconitum uncinatum. Wolf's bane
163. Aquilegia canadensis. Columbine

ORDER III.—*Polygynia.*

164. Anemone memorosa. Wind flower
" virginiana
" thalictroides
165. Hepatica triloba
166. Ranunculus fascicularis. Crow foot
" abortivus
" bulbosus
" marylandicus
" repens
" sceleratus
" flammula
" pennsylvanicus
167. Annona triloba. Papaw
168. Liriodendron tulipifera. Tulip tree
169. Clematis virginica. Traveller's joy
" odorata. Virgin's bower
" viorna
" sericea
170. Magnolia glauca. Beaver tree
171. Thalictrum pubescens. Meadow rue

CLASS XIV.—Didynamia.

ORDER I.—*Gymnospermia.*

172. Lamium amplexicaule. Henbit

173. Scutellaria parvula. Scullcap
" lateriflora
" integrifolia
" galericulata
" teucrifolia
" pilosa Ph.
174. Glechoma hederacea. Ground ivy
175. Prunella vulgaris. Self heal
176. Leonurus cardiaca. Mother wort
177. Pycnanthemum incanum. Hoary basil
" linifolium
" aristatum
178. Clinopodium vulgare. Wild basil
179. Mentha canadensis. Mint
" borealis
180. Trichostema dichotoma. Bastard penny royal
" linearis
181. Bentonica officinalis. Betony
182. Nepeta cataria. Catnep or catmint
183. Marubium vulgare. Horehound
184. Hyssopus nepetoides
185. Dracocephalum virginianum. Dragon's head
" denticulatum
186. Teucrium virginicum

ORDER II—*Angiospermia.*

187. Antirrhinum canadense. Toad flax
" linaria
" elatine
188. Pentstemon lævigata
" pubescens
189. Chelone glabra. Snake head
190. Gerardia flava. False fox glove
" purpurea
" pedicularia
" auriculata?
191. Verbena urticifolia. Vervain
" hastata

192. Bignonia catalpa. Catalpa tree
" radicans. Trumpet creeper
193. Mimulus alatus. Monkey flower
194. Scrophularia marilandica. Fig wort
" lanceolata
195. Pedicularis Euphrasioides. Louse wort
" canadensis
196. Ruellia strepens
197. Lindernia attenuata
198. Martynia proboscidea. Cuchold's horns
199. Orobanche uniflora

CLASS XV.—Tetradynamia.

ORDER I.—*Siliculosa.*

200. Draba verna. Whitlow grass
" arabisans
201. Thlaspi bursa-pastoris. Shepherd's purse
" campestris
202. Lepidium virginicum. Wild pepper grass

ORDER II.—*Siliquosa.*

203. Cardamine pennsylvanica. Water cress
" virginica
204. Sisymbrium amphibium
205. Cleome pentaphylla
206. Dentaria laciniata
207. Arabis lyrata
" thaliana
208. Turritis lævigata

CLASS XVI.—Monadelphia.

ORDER II.—*Pentandria.*

209. Passiflora incarnata. Passion flower

ORDER III.—*Decandria.*

210. Geranium maculatum. Crow foot geranium
" robertianum. Herb robert

ORDER IV.—*Polyandria.*

211. Malva rotundifolia. Mallows

Sida spinosa. Indian mallow
Hibiscus polustris. Marsh hibiscus

CLASS XVII—Diadelphia.

ORDER II.—*Hexandria.*

Fumaria officinalis. Fumitory

ORDER III.—*Octandria.*

Polygala senega. Seneca snake root
" sanguinea
" purpurea
" paucifolia

ORDER IV.—*Decandria.*

Lupinus perennis. Lupine.
Lathyrus venosus. Pea vine
Hedysarum nudiflorum. Saintfoin
" marilandicum
Lespedeza violacea
Clitoria marianna
Apios tuberosa. Wild potatoe vine
Trifolium reflexum. Trefoil
" arvense
Crotalaria sagittalis. Rattle
Vicia americana
Robinia pseudacacia. Locust tree
Amphicarpa monoica

CLASS XVIII.—Syngenesia.

ORDER I.—*Æqualia.*

Leontodon taraxacum. Dandelion
Carduus pectinatus
Cnicus lanceolatus. Common thistle
Eupatorium perfoliatum. Bone set.
" cœlestinum
" verticillatum
" purpureum
" sessilifolium

231. Precanthes alba. Wild lettuce.
" serpentaria. Lion's foot
232. Milkania scandens
233. Hieracium venosum. Poor Robert's plantane
234. Liatris macrostachya
235. Krigia dandelion

ORDER II.—*Superflua.*

236. Gnaphalium plantagineum. Cud weed
" uliginosum
" americanum
237. Senecio vulgaris. Rag wort
" aureus
238. Achillea millefolium. Yarrow
239. Aster novæ anglicæ. Star wort
" undulatus
" marylandicus
240. Anthemis cotula. May weed
241. Solidago lanceolata. Golden rod
242. Erigeron philadelphicum. Flea bane
243. Helenium autumnale. False sun flower
244. Inula marianna. Wild elicampane
245. Conyza pycnostachya. Black root
246. Chrysanthemum leucanthemum. Ox-eye

ORDER III.—*Frustranea.*

247. Rudbeckia fulgida. Dwarf-sun flower
248. Coreopsis verticillata. Tick-seed
249. Helianthus altissimus. Sun flower
" mollis
250. Bidens bipinnata. Spanish needles

ORDER IV.—*Necessaria.*

251. Polymnia uvedalia
" canadensis
252. Silphium ternatum
253. Chrysogonum virginianum

ORDER V.—*Segregata.*

254. Elephantopus carolinianus

CLASS XIX.—Gynandria.

ORDER I.—*Monandria.*

255. Asethusa bilbosa
" ophioglossoides
" pendula
" divaricata
256. Cymbidium pulchellum
" hiemale. Adam and Eve
257. Orchis psycodes. Ragged Orchis
" cillaris
258. Neottia pubescens. Rattle snake plantane
" cernua
" tortillis. Ladies' traces

ORDER II.—*Diandria.*

259. Cypripedium acaule. Ladies' slipper
" humile
" pubescens
" parviflorum

ORDER III.—*Hexandria.*

260. Aristolochia serpentaria. Virginia snake root

CLASS XX.—Monoecia.

ORDER III.—*Triandria.*

261. Typha angustifolia. Cat-tail
262. Carex miliacea. Sedge

ORDER IV.—*Tetrandria.*

263. Alnus serulata. Alder
264. Urtica dioica. Nettle
" canadensis

ORDER V.—*Pentandria.*

265. Xanthium spinosum. Spanish thistle
" strumarium. Burdock
266. Amaranthus hybridus
" spinosus
267. Ambrosia artemisifolia. Hog-weed

ORDER VIII.—*Polyandria.*

268. Arum triphyllum. Indian turnip
" dracontium
269. Calla palustris. Water arum
270. Caladium sagittifolium
271. Castanea pumila. Chinquapin
" vesca americana. Chesnut
272. Sagittaria sagittifolia. Arrow head

ORDER VIII.—*Monadelphia.*

273. Acalyphavirginica. Three-seeded-mercury
274. Sycios angulata. Single-seeded-cucumber

CLASS XXI.—Dioecia.

ORDER II.—*Diandria.*

275. Valisneria americana. Duck weed
276. Salix alpina. Walt

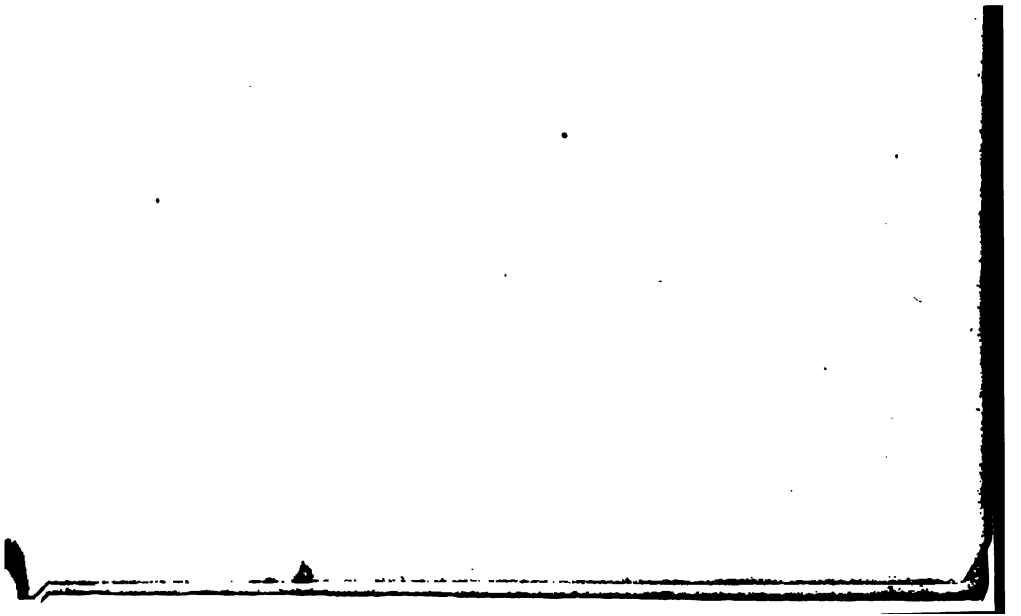
ORDER VI.—*Hexandria.*

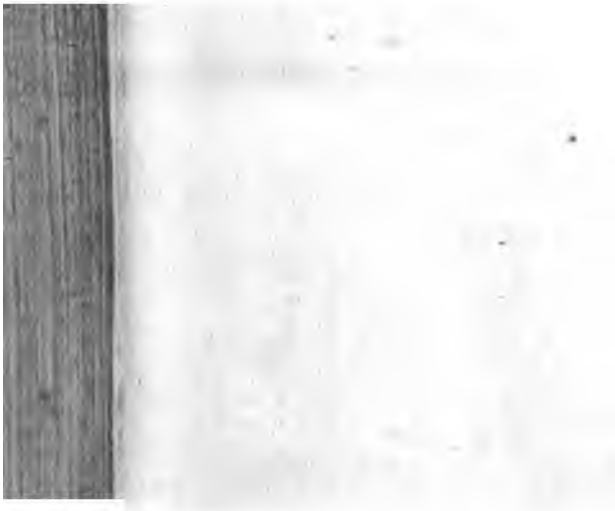
277. Smilax peduncularis
" rotundifolia
" sarsaparilla
" panduratus
278. Dioscorea villosa
279. Gleditschia triacanthos. Honey locust

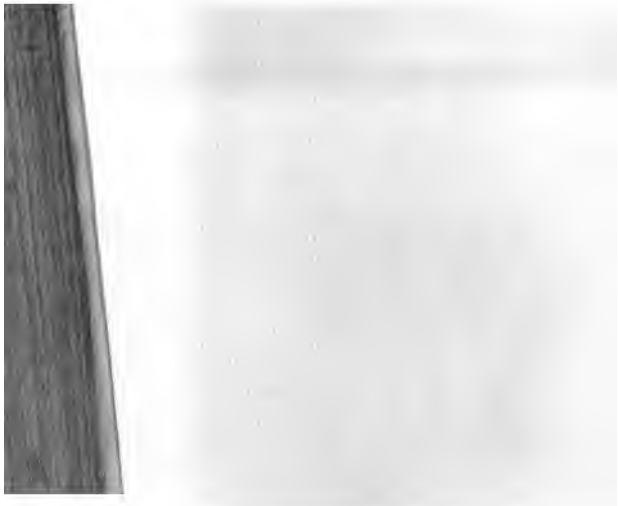
CLASS XXII.—Cryptogamia.

ORDER I.—*Cilices.*

280. Adiantum pedatum. Maiden hair
281. Osmunda cinnamomea
283. Asplenium thelypterioides. Shieldfern
284. Equisetum hyemale. Scrub rush
285. Polypodium vulgare. Polypody
286. Pteris caudata. Brake
" atropurpurea
287. Ophioglossum vulgatum. Adder's tongue
" bulbosum
288. Lycopodium dendroideum. Ground pine.







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